

MAR 16 1893  
BUREAU OF EDUCATION

# THE AMERICAN School Board Journal

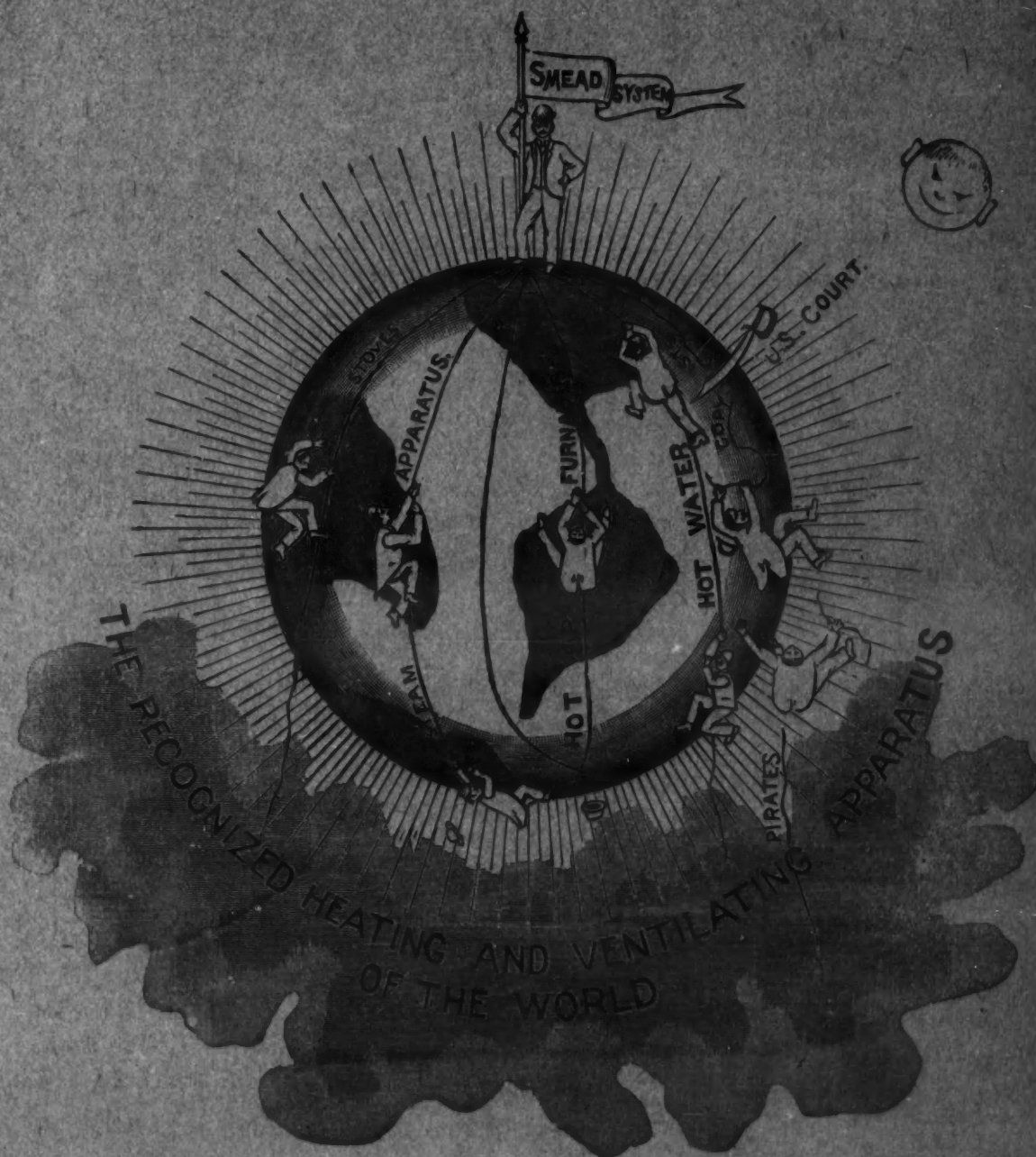
VOL. V.

MILWAUKEE, FEBRUARY, 1893.

No. 2.



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PRIMARY.



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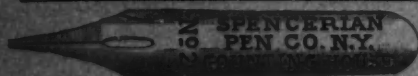
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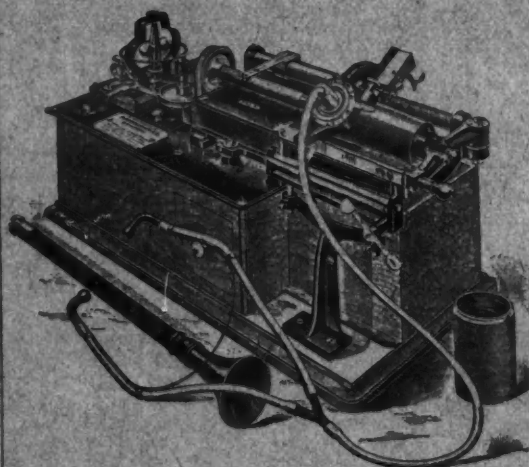
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We are publishing the only journal devoted exclusively to school boards and administrative officers. We furnish information on the doings of school board committees, including important executive actions, best methods of heating and ventilation, text books, with prices and adoptions, school law decisions, models of school buildings, statistics upon salaries, publish the engravings of leading school men, etc.; briefly, we keep school boards and teachers abreast with the times.

A publication of this kind forms a valuable aid to the public spirited school official and teacher. It will place them in touch with the current movements of the school world, and enable them to deliberate more intelligently and act more judiciously.

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### Exceptional Facilities.

There is no medium in the United States which has a closer connection with all Boards of Education and School Committees than the American School Board Journal. It has the prestige and standing of a reliable and valuable Journal and enjoys the confidence of thousands of school officials. It is therefore not a difficult matter, aside from the clerical work attached to this department, to procure good positions for all those desiring them, and who have the qualifications to fill them.

### Many Vacancies Open.

A large number of vacancies which are now open enable us to supply positions to teachers of almost every description. We desire to fill these as quickly as possible and thus facilitate all transactions between teachers and school boards which may be entrusted to our hands. Become a subscriber to the School Board Journal and enjoy the privilege of the teachers' bureau.



### Free to School Boards.

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THE AMERICAN  
**School Board Journal**

WM. G. BRUCE, PUBLISHER.

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MILWAUKEE, WIS.



# THE AMERICAN School Board Journal

We Report the Important Transactions of every School Board in the United States and Canada.

VOL. V.

MILWAUKEE, FEBRUARY, 1893.

No 2.



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THE CHICAGO BOARD OF EDUCATION.



## THE LAW OF IT.

## FOR AND AGAINST BOARDS OF EDUCATION AND TEACHERS.

C. H. Conway has filed a suit against Erick Lund contractor for the high school building at Sioux City, Iowa, which cost \$110,000, to recover for painting 1,200 yards of stone in the walls. Lund's contract required the use of the best Prentice brown sandstone. Conway and his witnesses swear that white stone was used and that he painted it to make it correspond in color to the balance of the building. The school board found parts of the walls covered with a red stain. They also found that Lund did not comply with the specifications. The tower has settled and made two cracks. Inferior material and workmanship was done in plastering. The board has withheld \$20,000 due Lund on his contract and refuse to release his \$50,000 bond. They say he must comply with the specifications or fight it out in court. Compliance means rebuilding the north wall and a great deal of work in the tower. M. O'Connor, a member of the board, who was superintendent of the building, denies in the face of investigation made that any inferior material was passed by him.

At the meeting of the county commissioners it was discovered that no levy had been made for school district No. 4, comprising Twin Lakes, Col. The school directors had not turned in any levy and County Superintendent Cook stated that unless the commissioners made a levy of 15 mills the school would have to be closed. The levy was made.

A teacher in Walnut township, Ohio, whose certificate expired in January, 1893, attempted to bribe the county board of school examiners. Approaching one of the examiners he offered him \$5 to secure a certificate, saying that he did not believe that he could pass the examination. The members of the board being all present, after due consideration and listening to the explanation of the young man in his own defense, at once revoked his certificate and debarred him from taking the examination for one year.

The case of Melvin P. Miller, teacher of Abbeyville school in Lancaster township, Pa., to recover \$45 salary from the school board which had dismissed him for incompetency, was decided in favor of the teacher by Alderman Dean.

It is for the members of the school committee to say whether or not a pupil of the public schools is a fit person to attend the school, and the committee's decision is not subject to revision by the courts. This is the decision of the full bench of the supreme judicial court in the case of J. L. Watson against the city of Cambridge. Watson was excluded from the Cambridge schools by the committee on the ground he was too feeble minded to attend school. He brought a suit against the city of Cambridge, and in the superior court he recovered a verdict. The city took exceptions to the refusal of Judge Bond to give certain rulings and the case went to the full bench, which sustained the exceptions.

Principal Bassett, of the Camargo, Ill., high school, attempted to punish a boy named Jones. While he was doing so Jones' elder brother, a man in size, seized a large iron poker and rushed upon Bassett. Just at this time Assistant Principal Blake entered the room, and seeing Bassett's danger, struck Jones on the head with another poker, cutting a large gash. This quieted the elder Jones. Suit was brought against the teachers in Justice Lamb's court, where it was decided that they were justified in their actions toward the boy.

Miss Mary Williams of Waukesha, Wis., who was recently made a defendant in an assault and battery case, has been acquitted. She had been annoyed by pupils bringing corn to school and throwing it around the room. She finally threatened that the next one found guilty of the offense would be forced to eat the corn. A young man soon after committed this breach of decorum and accepted the punishment in such a way as to create

disorder in the school room. The teacher took the remaining kernels and throwing them on the floor compelled the boy to eat them. The boy's father became angry and swore out a warrant against Miss Williams. Abundant testimony was heard and the lady was fully exonerated.

J. W. Peters, treasurer of school district No. 31 at Howard, Minn., was arrested on a charge of embezzlement preferred by Philip Dermody, one of his constituents. Dermody alleges that Peters appropriated to his own use \$243 of the school funds.

In the list of new law suits of Urbana, Ohio, is that of John J. Neff against a board of directors. Mr. Neff avers that he was employed to teach school for eight months at \$50 a month. On Columbus day some of his pupils got into a political quarrel. He established the rule that thereafter there should be no more partisan demonstrations by any pupil. Recently some pupils "hurrahed" for Cleveland. Two boys were told to "remain in" as a punishment for that violation of the rule. One remained and the other did not. The latter was hauled up and punished with a rod. The directors discharged Mr. Neff. He now brings suit to recover the balance of his wages for the unexpired portion of the eight months, amounting to \$300. He claims that there were not sufficient grounds for his discharge.

Judge Stake, of Hagerstown, Md., has declared the county commissioners guilty of contempt of court. They paid over money to the new school board after having been notified by the court not to do so.

Stephen F. Derry has sued the board of education of Saginaw, Mich., claiming \$700 for the present school year. Mr. Derry was engaged June 16 to teach in the ungraded school. At a meeting of the board held June 29 the school was abolished and the contract with Mr. Derry rescinded in consequence.

Fred Novotny, a school district treasurer in Hayes county, Neb., has been bound over to the district court on the charge of embezzling \$171. He claims the cash was burned when his house met destruction and thinks the district should stand the loss.

The supreme court of Illinois has decided that women cannot vote for county superintendent of schools, as the office of county superintendent was mentioned in the Constitution which conferred the suffrage on men only; it was not in the power of the legislature to give the right to vote for that office to women.

Assistant Principal of the High School Irving D. Martin, Fort Dodge, Ia., has been dismissed in disgrace from the service of the schools. The reasons were his glaring incompetency and the fact that he was given the position on the strength of letters of recommendation that proved to have been forged. When his incompetency began to be noticed letters to the parties referred to brought prompt responses that their names had been forged. When confronted with proof of his guilt, Martin confessed and tendered his resignation.

In the equity proceedings instituted by the old board of school commissioners of Hagerstown, Md., for an injunction to restrain the county commissioners from paying any moneys to the new board of commissioners, Judge Stake decides that the old board or school commissioners is the defacto board, and as such is entitled to the school moneys in the hands of the county commissioners. The court further decides that the present proceedings in equity cannot determine which is the legal board of school commissioners, but that the legality of the title between them must be decided by a court of law. The decision gives the old board the present control of the money.

The Dodge City (Kan.) school board will prosecute all parents who violate the law requiring compulsory attendance on public schools.

In the case of Andrew Anderson & Bro., of St. Louis, Mo., against the school board, Judge Val-

liant sustained the demurrer to the petition. Anderson Bros. sued to recover \$15,000 damages for the loss of the contract to erect the new high school. They claim they were the lowest bidders, and that their bid was rejected. The court holds the petition did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

A Newark, N. J., judge has decided that although the law forbids corporal punishment in schools the board of education has the right to give the principal full license to flog the pupils when they need it.

The school trustees of Helena, Mont., have sued for \$62,131.76 by contractors alleged to be due on the new high school building.

## NEW RULES AND REGULATIONS.

In the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, there will be no more final school examinations. The system of determining questions of promotion and graduation will hereafter be decided by the teachers, from the daily progress of each pupil. This system has proven very satisfactory to parents and pupils alike. The system is held out as an inducement for faithful work each day.

The school board of Geneseo, Ill., has made a new rule whereby all pupils attending school from outside of the district must pay tuition.

The school law of Aurora, Ill., requires members of the board of education to visit the schools once a month.

Columbus, Ohio, New rules for the government of applicants for certificates are as follows:

1. Every applicant must place on file with the clerk a certificate of good moral character.

2. Every applicant who gives or receives assistance will be rejected.

3. Certificates must be granted on the following conditions: For one year, an average grade of 65 per cent. with the grade in no branch below 60; two years an average grade of 75 and experience in teaching; for three years, an average grade of 90, and at least two years experience; for five years, satisfactory evidence of successful work, the holder of a three years' certificate and examination in two higher branches.

4. Applicants who hold certificates for longer than one year, with high grades, may have them transferred by bringing recommendations from boards of directors and taking an examination in the two higher branches of the applicants own selection.

5. Certificates for one year will be considered trial certificates and a third one will not be granted.

6. Applicants who present a certificate signed by the proper officers showing four days' attendance at the Franklin County Teachers' institute and membership in the Teachers' association will be excused from an examination in theory and practice. All others must be examined in some popular work in pedagogy.

At the meeting of the county commissioners of schools, held in Lansing, Mich., it was resolved that eighteen years should be the minimum age of teachers; that the law should require an educational and a teaching experience of members of boards of examiners, the requirement being one year's experience and the possession of at least a third grade certificate; that the minimum number of schools in each district be increased from three to five months; that it should be imperative that fine money be used for library purposes.

By order of superintendent of public instruction Waterford, New York, the reading of the bible has been discontinued during school hours, and is now read five minutes before 9 o'clock, the regular time for opening. This has been done, by order of the board, to comply with the wishes of all concerned. The privilege of using any version, which the teachers may prefer, has also been granted.

At a meeting of the board of education of Chicago, Ill., a building department was established. Under the new system the architect and his assistants will be paid salaries instead of a percentage on the cost of buildings erected.



WORLD'S FAIR AND SCHOOLS.

With the approval of the school board, the women of Kansas City interested in the World's Fair movement will ask each pupil in the public schools to contribute five cents to the fund now being raised for furnishing the Kansas City room in the Missouri building. There are upwards of 19,000 pupils attending the public schools of Kansas City.

World's Fair subscriptions by the pupils of the public schools have been made in many of the large cities of the country. At Indianapolis over \$600 was raised by the school children. In other cities even better results have been obtained. As a means for raising small sums of money for public enterprises no better plan, it is claimed, could be devised than a canvass of the public schools. The demand upon each child is scarcely appreciable, while the combined nickels of them all make a sum not to be despised.

The schools of Ontario, Canada, will send a display to the Fair.

The school board of St. Paul appropriated \$500 for a World's Fair exhibit.

The school board of Syracuse, N. Y., has appropriated \$250 for a school exhibit for the Fair.

Connecticut is allotted 1,000 square feet of space in which to enter its educational exhibit at the fair.

The exhibit to the World's Fair from the state of Idaho will consist of work prepared in every school, from the kindergarten to the state university.

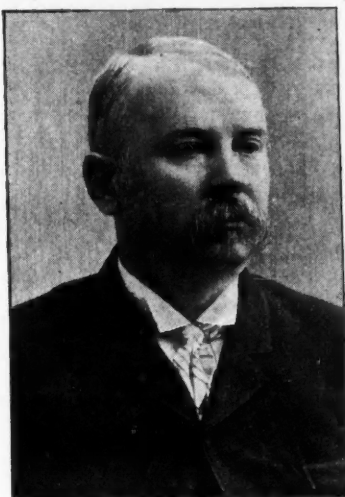
The state of Minnesota has been allotted but 2,000 feet of space at the Exposition for its educational exhibit, divided as follows: Public schools, 1,300 feet; university, 600; normal, 400; colleges, 300.

The exhibit at the World's Fair from the Binghanton, N. Y., schools will consist chiefly of the mechanical trades in so far as they are entered into by the city schools. Modeling and drawing will also be part of the exhibit.

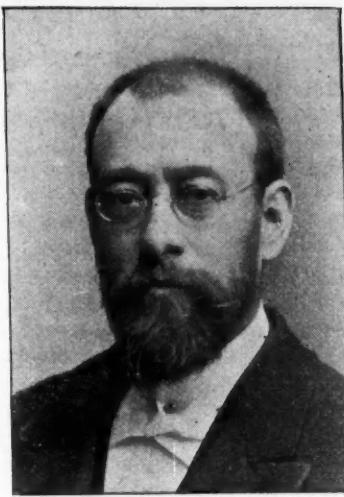
The educational spirit of Colorado will be installed in Manufacturers' hall, the largest of the buildings in Jackson park. The space allotted is on the second floor and amounts to 150,000 square feet gross, or 100,000 square feet net. Of this, it is probable that the state public schools will occupy 40,000 square feet; the colleges and universities 20,000; other specialties 28,000, which will leave about 12,000 to Catholic institutions; a large proportion, but small when compared with their demand, 60,000.

The exhibit of the St. Paul schools will be as elaborate as the limited space allotted will allow. The next regular school examination will be written, and on paper especially prepared for the purpose. From all the papers submitted the best will be selected on the following subjects: Spelling, grammar, geography, arithmetic, United States history, physiology and hygiene and composition. This will embrace all the written work, and the selected papers will be exhibited in portfolios to save space. Hand work will form an important part of the showing, including farm work, domestic economy, wood work, mechanical apparatus, color work, drawing, pictures, books and albums, and the teachers will be required to certify in each case whether the work is original or copied. The entire space allotted to the public schools of the state is but 1,300 feet.

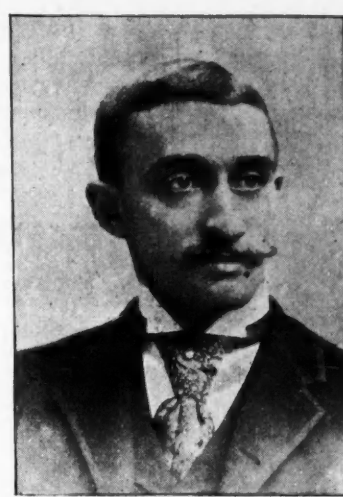
The schools of Pennsylvania will have 3,600 square feet in the east gallery of the building for Manufactures and Liberal Arts at the World's Fair. This space will probably be allotted on the basis of school population. In this case Pittsburg will have 136 square feet and Allegheny 65. But it is likely there will be more space in the end. The central board of education has set aside \$2,500 for the expenses of the exhibit for Pittsburg. It was the intention to have a glass model of the Pittsburg



DAVID E. RUE,  
Superintending Principal.



HON. EDWARD RUSS,  
President.



HENRY HESS, JR.,  
Chairman Com. on Teachers and School Gov't.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, HOBOKEN, N. J.

high school, but the space allotted is too small.

The state of progress in natural history, for instance, will be shown by curious collections of bugs from all over the State, which have either been captured by students or purchased. Valuable collections of minerals, set with many a gem and sparkling with precious metals, will be temporarily intrusted to the World's Fair to speak silently for geographical, chemical and mineralogical research in the East. Physiology will have its charts, drawings, models, skeletons and assortment of relics in suitable preserve jars, from which information and inspiration are drawn daily in the high schools and colleges. Botany will have its brilliant specimens beautifully arranged under scientific classifications, in which there will be an æsthetic whirl or "classes, orders, genera and species," quite confusing to the unscientific mind.

A number of boards of education will utilize the phonograph in making their World's Fair exhibit. The idea is unique as well as valuable. The entire recitation of a school room can be reproduced through the phonograph in a most interesting manner. An exhibition given recently before a gathering at Chicago by Major Clancy has demonstrated the feasibility of the plan. The North-American Phonograph Co., the promoter of which is Thomas Edison, is giving the matter some attention will assist school officials in carrying out the plan. Thos. R. Lombard, 51 State Street, Chicago; is the general manager of the company.

The space assigned for public schools of Illinois is in the northeast part of the Illinois building, extending westward to the line of era assigned to the University of Illinois, and will occupy over 6,000 feet, and at the east entrance will be the space for school administration laboratories, apparatus, etc. The cases and alcoves of rural, graded, and high schools, and manual training in order. The model school room will be in the northeast corner, under direction of State Superintendent Raab.

The preparations now pending for the World's Fair furnish evidence that New York's educational institutions amount to a good deal. The exhibits that are being prepared by the colleges, public schools and academies are accumulating rapidly. Every primary and grammar school will contribute drawings to the exhibit. Some of the complex geometrical drawings that will be put on exhibition prophesy for the future a school of worthy architects whose skill will doubtless reflect glory upon the Empire state. Then there are the rudiments of perspective sketching, which also give promise of artistic tendencies. As for landscape, fine shading, face studies and advanced perspective works, the embryo artist will make a brilliant showing in the space allotted for common school exhibits. Clay modeling is one of the modern processes used in training the eye to accurate conceptions of form, distance and proportion, and the crude sculpturing practiced by little children in the public schools

will be shown at the great exposition, just in illustration of the method by which mind and hand are trained. The attempt of the small boy to model a cat or dog, for instance, after an object perfected in plaster, is sometimes amusing and ludicrous in the extreme. Johnny's conception of the ear or nose of the animal will differ widely from Jimmy's idea of the same feature. But the intellectual gains resulting from the lesson are almost incredible. Moreover, while the juvenile's power of concentration is strengthening, his eye being trained and his hand getting good practice, he is delightfully unconscious of the fact that he is learning anything. The lesson in clay modeling is a pleasure which is looked forward to for a week, and in anticipation of which the more irksome studies of the three Rs are endured. The other branches of learning which are taught in the public schools will be represented in the exhibit by thousands of examination papers. There will be the most complicated and vexatious sums in arithmetic that can be devised by pretty school teachers; analyses and technical grammar that are appalling to behold and testify to the youthful capacity for endurance, and millions upon millions of words that are spelled correctly in the school days, with the occasional assistance of the rod.

SHORTHAND IN WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
HIGH SCHOOL.

The school authorities in Washington, D. C., sometime since added shorthand and typewriting to the course of study. Several hundred well educated young people take this course under the tuition of Prof. C. A. Davis, each year, and with the most marked success. Prof. Davis writes as follows:

"We have adopted Barnes' Shorthand Manual after a thorough comparison of its merits with those of other text books. It is pre-eminently the class book for the public schools. It is superior to any book I have seen in that it carefully avoids the teaching of anything that has to be unlearned in advanced work. We used 300 copies in the first year of the course, and are highly pleased with the results obtained. It is an invaluable aid to the teacher where large classes are to be instructed.

We have also adopted Barnes' Typewriting Instructor. Since its introduction the pupils have manifested increased accuracy and care, while the teacher has been able to give more thorough instructions."

We understand that Barnes' Shorthand Manual is a revision of the old Benn Pitman Manual. It does away with the so-called corresponding style and introduces the pupil to correct reporting forms at the very beginning of his study. This text book is used in the Spencerian Business College in Milwaukee, as well as in many other business colleges throughout the United States, where it has supplanted the Pitman Manual. The typewriting book is an invaluable aid, not only to the learner but to the expert operator.



## RECENT TEXT-BOOK ADOPTIONS.

The school board of Wayne County, Ga., has adopted the following text books: Reid & Kellogg's First Grammar, Harvey's Second Grammar, Sanford's Arithmetic, Swinton's Spellers, Swinton's Readers, Swinton's Geography, Spencerian copy-books.

Reed's "Word Lessons" were recently adopted in the following Minnesota cities: Red Wing, Glencoe, Hutchinson, Paynesville, Winona, Lewiston, Chatfield, Rochester, Pine Island, Austin, Owatoma, Wabasha—city and county, Eyota, Ada, also in Lincoln, Ill.

Reed's "Introductory Language Work" was recently adopted in the following Minnesota cities: Red Wing, Hutchinson, Little Falls, Faribault, Pine Island, Owatoma, Wabasha.

La Salle, Ill., school board has adopted Meserve's Single and Double Entry Bookkeeping for high school, and Single Entry for grammar school.

Kilbourn City, Wis., has adopted Cogswelle's Lessons in Numbers also Bradbury and Emery's Algebra.

Lockwood's "Lessons in English" have been adopted for use in the Joliet, Ill., high school.

The committee on text books, Fargo, N. D., reported in favor of changing Harvey's grammar for Lockwood's and Whitney's grammar now used.

Sheboygan, Wis., Meserve's Single Entry Bookkeeping has been adopted for eighth grade.

Thompson's Industrial and Educational Drawing has recently been adopted by the city of Philadelphia.

Hyde's "Practical Lessons in English" have been introduced into the Model classes in the State Normal School of Colorado.

Bowser's Geometry has been adopted for the High Schools at Lansing, Mich.; Onalaska, Wis.; Carthage, Mo.; the State Normal School at Big Rapids, Mich.; and in the Normal School at Chillicothe, Mo.

Hawthorne and Lemmon's American Literature has been introduced this winter into the Normal School at Stanberry, Mo.; Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Dover Academy, Dover, Ill.; Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Mo.; and into the High Schools at Minneapolis, Kansas; Manitowoc, Wis.; Chillicothe, Mo.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Plymouth, Ind.; Grand Haven, Mich.; Aurora, Neb.; Hope, Ark.; South Bend, Ind.; Arkansas City, Kansas; and into the State Agricultural College at Las Cruces, New Mexico.

Sheldon-Barnes' United States History has been adopted for the St. James' Military Academy, Macon, Mo.; Preparatory Department of the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; State Normal School, Greeley, Colorado; Yankton College, Yankton, S. D.; Normal School, Big Rapids, Mich.; and into the city schools at Marshfield, Wis.; Gunnison, Colorado; Wilder, Minn.; Vinita, Indian Territory; Mexico, Mo.; Grand Haven, Mich.; Sauk Rapids, Minn.; State Normal School, Valley City, N. D.

The next regular meeting of the State Board of Examiners of South Carolina will meet at the office of Superintendent Mayfield, Columbia, S. C., on the first Friday in April, when the matter of state re-adoption of text books will be acted upon. The State Board of Examiners for this state for the next two years, 1893 and 1894, is composed as follows: W. D. Mayfield, State Superintendent of Education, ex-officio chairman; Prof. Harvey T. Cook, Greenville, S. C.; Prof. E. B. Craighead, Spartanburg, S. C.; Prof. J. L. McCain, Due West, S. C., and Prof. W. N. Marchant, Grantsville, S. C. The last is the only one of the former board except Supt. Mayfield.

The school board of Flushing, N. Y., notified the petitioners for the election of female members of the board, that they had no power to add members, but as women were now allowed to vote, they should nominate their candidates and try to get them elected.

## SCHOOL TEXT-BOOK NEWS.

Strong objections are raised at Tyrone, Pa. against the use of the Pinkerton text books in the schools of that city. The author is one of the principals.

The text book committee of the Rock Island, Ill., board of education recommended that the Seventh and Eighth grades take up the regular study of Stoddard's Mental Arithmetic.

Miss Christine Sullivan, the superintendent of drawing in the public schools of Cincinnati, is now engaged in writing a book on "Designs in Art" for the American Book Company.

A school text book was recently issued by a Boston firm which conveys to a pupil of ordinary intelligence quite an accurate knowledge of the process of making pig iron and steel; of the cultivation of rice and cotton and sugar; of the manufacture of cotton seed oil, of sugar, etc.,

The school authorities of Ohio have adopted resolutions favoring the free text book system in that state.

The state teachers' association of Ohio adopted resolutions favoring the furnishing of free text books by boards of education.

The legislature of Washington is considering a free text book law for schools.

It has been said that there is one effect of the law requiring towns to provide free text books for schools which will operate a little against the public good. This is, that it leaves the scholars to go out from the schools at graduation without the little stock of books, which in many households comprises the family library.

The teachers of the public schools of West Bay City, Mich., have undertaken to raise \$800, by a series of entertainments, to purchase new text books for the schools.

It has been estimated that the free text book system for the public schools of North Dakota would involve the additional tax of two-tenths of one mill on the dollar, a tax of not to exceed 20 cents on an assessment of \$1,000.

## THOSE STATE SCHOOL BOOKS.

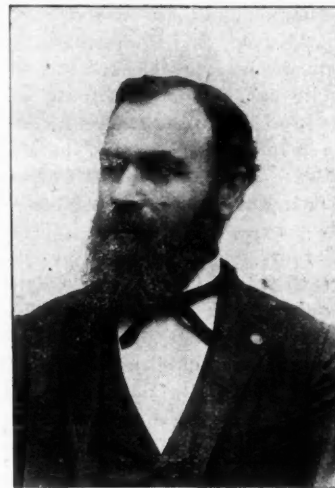
The following letter, written by an educator, who has now retired from the profession, has been received by a member of the California state legislature. It gives probably the most comprehensive defense for state school books, if indeed a real and tangible defense can be made. The California system is generally considered a failure, yet the following is of interest and we therefore give it to our readers:

It is claimed that no matter how bad the State books are, or even if they were ten times worse than any opponent ever claimed they were, it is still better for the State to keep them than to have teachers and school boards bought up like sheep in every county by contending book agents.

In regard to this point I do not care to express any opinion, but there is no doubt whatever that it was the lavish expenditures of book agents about former legislatures and county school boards, which had every appearance of corruption and which was fresh in the memory of the people in 1882, which led to the adoption of the State system.

The majority of the teachers have always condemned the State books; but then the majority would condemn any series of books that was ever made. There are as many teachers who favor the State books as could be got to favor any series. It is a manner about which they constantly disagree. When adoptions were made by counties, no year passed in which many books were not thrown out as unfit by some county boards, and at the same time adopted as the best by other county boards. It would be the same again, and for the State to permit such nonsense is utterly silly.

Besides, no teacher, or body of teachers, who have even criticized the State books has ever pointed out the exact points in which the books were deficient, so that, if the objections were well founded the books could be mended. If they were sin-



PROF. SAMUEL CALVIN,  
Iowa State University Geologist, Iowa City, Ia.

cere, this was their duty, as employees of the State, and until they do so it is folly to pay the least attention to their resolutions.

This had not been attempted because it could not be done. It is easy to get through a careless and irresponsible body resolutions of general denunciation, but if you should try to unite the same teachers in condemning any special points, you would find no agreement at all. On nearly every point you would find as many favoring the state books as opposing them.

If the books are as bad as their opponents claim it must by this time have resulted in the deterioration of the school; but I will venture to assert that you will not find the report of a single superintendent, from the State Superintendent down, which does not claim a "most gratifying progress" in all educational work. If this be so, better let well enough alone. I am very certain you will not find in any official report in the state any assertion that the work has been hampered by "bad books." It is only when teachers are assembled in "Institute," where paid emissaries at least have the opportunity to stir the thing up, that the matter is ever alluded to, or, possibly, thought of.

Besides, has any parent ever observed that his children did not get on at school as well as formerly? mine have been using the State Books, and got on just as well as the older children who used other books. It is the same with all.

As a matter of fact the State books, with the exception of the readers, are as good for the purposes of instruction as any other books. All books, by all publishers, require and receive, after publication, more or less revision to meet special criticisms before they reach their perfected form. The State books can form no exception to this, because the State Board, like others, are bound to make more or less errors of judgment. The expense of these revisions is usually trifling, the only trouble arising from the inconvenience of having the books in the hands of the pupils not precisely alike. Any teacher who has the disposition can get along with this easily enough, and any reasonable grounds of complaint can at any rate be avoided by reprinting for two or three years, in an appendix, the original displaced pages. This, of itself, would tend to excite thought in both teachers and pupils, by showing the exact changes made and leaving them to discover the reason.

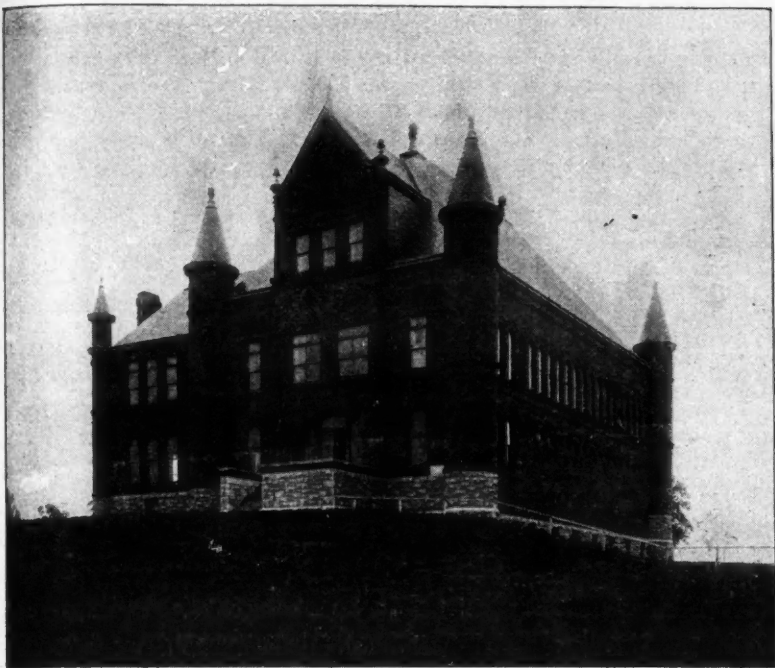
## NEW RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Hereafter no religious exercises whatever will be allowed in any of the public schools of Memphis, Tenn.

The Kindergarten system will be introduced into every primary school of New York City, where the accommodations are sufficient. This work will be confined to a special department and will form a grade by itself—the seventh.

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LIBRARY BUILDING, SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

### SCHOOL SYSTEM CHANGES.

Adolph L. Sanger, the newly elected President of the New York board of education, stated the specific measures which are to begin that policy of reform, which he, as a candidate, promised should characterize his administration when elected. He said:

In February the kindergarten system will be introduced in every primary school where the accommodations are sufficient. The good effects of this early training will be recognizable through all the upper grades. This work will be confined to a special department. It will form a seventh grade—a grade all by itself. And none but kindergarten teachers will be permitted there.

The primary department, the next above the kindergarten, is to be modified to conform to one principle. There is to be more teaching and less reciting. The mechanical methods hitherto pursued must be dropped and more rational ones adopted. I cannot mention all the details which will be altered in this reform. Another important change will be that of an additional grade at the other end of the course. A supplementary grammar grade, which is intended for boys and girls who cannot go to a college, is to follow and complete the grammar school course. The instruction will aim at the development of manual dexterity. The pupils will be taught how to handle tools of various kinds. This does not include the learning of a trade. Along with their general manual training will go instructive commercial arithmetic and business forms. It is, you see, a practical preparation for real life, and I think it will prove a useful and beneficial part of the system. This course has been talked about a great deal. It will now have a trial, to begin next September, at the opening of the school year.

Another difficult problem, it is expected, will now be solved—the question of finding a means to rid the schools of superannuated and otherwise useless teachers. I oppose the Pension bill in the form in which it was introduced. In the place of that a measure is to be proposed to enable the board to assist the Teachers' Mutual Aid Association. By this measure teachers will be encouraged to become members of the existing or other aid societies, for there need not be only one.

The next reform to be enacted will be that of my resolutions, already introduced, for a merit system of appointing and promoting teachers. This will be considered in February. Its purpose is to do away with the appointment of teachers at random, or from motives of political preference or personal favor. A list is to be compiled by a competent committee of all teachers desirous of getting into the public schools, and as vacancies occur the order of names as listed is to be followed in classes.

### THE MISSOURI LAW AGAIN.

The governor of Missouri in his message to the legislature makes the following report on the statistics of the school book law in that state: The legislature in 1891 enacted a law providing for the creation of a commission on school textbooks. It was made the duty of that commission to select the books to be used in the public schools and to contract with the publishers or dealers for the purchase of the same by the people of the state. The commission was duly appointed, and was composed of the superintendent of public schools as an *ex-officio* member, Hon. Elijah H. Norton of

Platte county, ex-chief justice of the supreme court; Hon. U. S. Hall, member of congress elect from the Second Missouri district; Prof. George L. Osborne, principal of State Normal School No. 2, and Mr. Thos. J. Lingle of Henry county, printer and publisher. It met at the capitol, and after giving much time and attention to the consideration of the matter in hand, decided upon the books to be used, made contracts for the same with publishers and regulated the profit to be charged thereon by the retail dealers. This course was in accordance with recommendation in my biennial message of January 8, 1891. The prices agreed upon resulted in a very considerable saving to the purchasers of school books, and was consequently of great service in promoting education in the state. The commission states that the cost of text-books before the contracts were entered into was 61 per cent. more than it was under the contracts. In appointing the commission it was my effort to see that all classes and interests should be represented thereon, and that the *personnel* of the appointees should be a guarantee of the integrity and wisdom of their work. The operation of the law has given general satisfaction and has been impeded by much fewer obstructions than I anticipated. The Sedalia school board has put a different construction on the law from that of the Text-Book commission and the attorney general, and has been disposed to question and contest the constitutionality of the statute and its effects on the general welfare. At the request of the commissioners I directed the attorney-general to apply to the supreme court for a mandamus to compel the Sedalia school board to observe the law, hoping thereby to have the validity of the measure passed upon at the same time, with a view of suggesting alterations to your honorable body, if any should be required. The defendant in the answer filed has also claimed a defect in the title of the act, setting up that said title purports to establish a uniform course of text-books in all the public schools of the state, while the act itself excepts all cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more from its application. If the law should prove in any respect defective, I earnestly recommend that alterations be promptly made to comply with the requirements of the judicial branch of the government, in order that the people may not be deprived of the great benefit resulting from the enforcement of a wholesome statute. The commission very properly believe that the children of our public schools should be taught the history of their state, and recommend that the law be amended so as to permit the adoption of a text-book on Missouri.

Watch for our March issue.

### CALLED A HALT.

THE SUPREME COURT ENJOINS THE DETROIT BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Supreme Court of Michigan has enjoined the Detroit Board of Education from using the "Sheldon's Word Lessons" which practically establishes the use of "Reed's Word Lessons" as a text book for a period of five years.

In order to explain the situation fully, the history must be briefly told of the old fight between the publishers of "Reed's Word Lessons" and "Sheldon's Word Studies." August 27, 1891, the Board of Education adopted the spelling books known as "Reed's Word Lessons" for use in the schools. Under the law, a change from this book could not be made in five years; and on September 10, 1891, voted to substitute "Sheldon's Word Studies" for "Reed's Word Lessons." Of course, the publishers of the latter book immediately took the matter to the Supreme Court and won; but a formal mandamus was not asked for until this week.

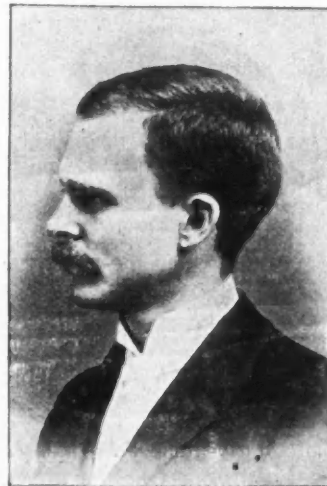
Last fall the Board of Education bought 500 copies of the "Sheldon's Word Studies" in spite of the decision of the Supreme Court, and it was safely done in the absence of a formal order from the court. The publishers of "Reed's Word Lessons" winked at the transgression.

On December 22 last, Supt. Robinson submitted to the Board of Education a long estimate of books which were needed for the schools. In this list, he had 500 "Sheldon Word Studies," and 1,000 "Reed's Word Lessons." This estimate was referred to the Committee on Text Books. That committee transposed the above figures by making the estimate 1,000 copies of Sheldon book and 500 of the Reed book.

The publishers of the Reed spelling book thought that action was necessary. Their agent, A. J. Newby, went to Lansing and applied for a mandamus based upon the decision of the Supreme Court in November, 1891. It was granted, of course, and the papers were served on the Board of Education last evening. This effectually puts a stop to the use of the Sheldon spelling book, although the 1,000 copies, ordered by the Text Book Committee without authority from the board, have been delivered and are now in Secretary Wallace's office. Their price is about \$200, and it is said they represent a total loss, because they can't be used without running the Board of Education into collision with the Supreme Court.

This Committee on Text Books is composed of Inspectors Campbell, Lingemann, Hargraves, Ferguson and Berry.

The committee argued among themselves, or the wily agent for the Sheldon book argued for them, that the new law requiring the board to purchase text books annulled the old five year provision relative to the adoption of text books. But they were advised by the attorney of the board, Wm. E. Baubie, that such was not the case; that, on the contrary, having adopted the Reed spelling book, they could not cast it aside until five years had elapsed. It was a wise law expressly designed to prevent too frequent yieldings to the seductive smiles of school book agents.



ANDREW D. COWLES,  
Sec'y School Board, Statesville, N. C.



## TEACHERS' SALARIES.

Dubuque, Ia. Superintendent, \$927.  
Des Moines, Ia. Superintendent, \$913.  
Davenport, Ia. Superintendent, \$1,080.  
Fort Scott Kan. Superintendent, \$1,500.  
Burlington, Ia. \$1,095, superintendent's salary.  
St. Paul, Minn., Assistant teacher of manual training \$800.

The principals of night schools, Rochester N. Y. are paid from \$45 to \$60 per month.

Waltham, Mass. Superintendent \$750 per year, assistant evening drawing school \$3 an evening.

A Salem, Mich., school teacher has only one scholar and receives \$28 per month for teaching.

Dayton, O., special teachers—Music \$1,500. Drawing \$1,500, Physical Culture and elocution \$1,200.

The highest salary paid to any school teacher in Baltimore, Md., under the new schedule is \$1,000 per year.

The school board of Greenbrier township, Iowa, has increased the salaries of its teachers from \$30 to \$35 per month.

The Jersey City, N. J., school board has increased the salaries of the principals of four annex schools from \$972 to \$1,020 a year.

The salaries of the teachers in the training school of Salt Lake City have been increased \$5 per month, making their salaries \$45.

The teachers of Berlin, Wis., who threatened to resign unless given an increase in salary, have withdrawn their communication and all will remain.

The school board of New Orleans, has increased the salaries of the principals of all the schools 10 per cent. The school term has also been increased from nine months to ten months.

The Moreno, Cal., school fund has been supplemented by \$440 raised by private subscription, in order to insure good teachers, such as command a salary greater than Moreno's apportionment will pay.

Boston, Mass. The salaries of teachers of physical culture in the girls' high and girls Latin schools beginning Jan. 1, 1893, were fixed at the annual rate of \$1,200 and \$600, respectively, being an increase of \$200 and \$120.

According to the new schedule the salaries of the teachers in Chicago Schools are as follows: Supt, \$7,500. Primary grades—first year, \$450; second year, \$525; third year, \$625; fourth year, \$675; fifth year, \$725; sixth and subsequent years, \$800.

The teachers of the public night schools of Philadelphia have petitioned the school board to increase the salaries of the assistant teachers \$8 per week and to make such an addition to principals' salaries as will be commensurate with this addition to assistants and in proportion to attending pupils.

The school board of Pittsburg, Pa., has fixed the salaries of teachers as follows for 1893: Teachers in charge of drawing department, from \$1,200 to \$1,400; assistant professor of science, \$1,400 to \$1,700; assistant professor of mathematics, \$1,200 to \$1,400; assistant teacher in drawing and assistant teacher in commercial department, from \$500 each to \$600 each.

The supervisor of German gets an increase from \$2,750 to \$3,000, the assistant supervisor \$2,000 to \$2,200, the supervisor of singing in the grammar grades from \$2,400 to \$2,500; two assistant teachers of singing in the grammar schools from \$1,500 to \$1,600 each, and one from \$1,300 to \$1,400; four assistants in the primary grades from \$1,300 to \$1,400, one from \$1,200 to \$1,300, and one from \$1,100 to \$1,200.

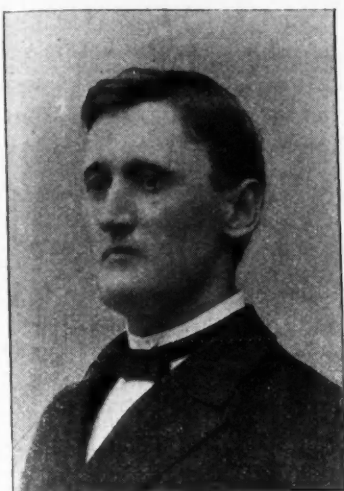
The average salary a month paid each man teaching in the public schools of the United States is \$42.43. The highest average salary paid a month in any state to a man teaching in the public schools is to be credited to Massachusetts, \$108.88; but the next highest salary paid is that found in Colorado, \$95.21. Colorado pays its teachers more than Massachusetts; Ohio gives its teachers twice as much as Maine; and the teachers of Illinois receive more than twice what the teachers of Vermont receive.

## SALARIES FOR SPECIAL TEACHERS.

In answer to letters of inquiry sent by the School Board Journal to every school system in the United States, we are prepared in the following table to show the salaries paid to special teachers in all departments. This information will be hailed by school officials, as it will throw some light not only upon the matter of salaries, but also as to the extent of special studies. The cities where no special studies are taught have been entirely omitted from the list:—

Name of City.	Popula- tion.	Kinder- garten	Drawing.	Music.	Calis- thenics.	Cooking.	Manual Training.
New York . . . . .			\$2 per hour	\$1.50 per hour			
Chicago . . . . .			\$1.800-\$2,500	\$600-\$2,500			\$700-\$1,000
Brooklyn . . . . .	91,000		900-1,500	\$1,000-\$1,500			
St. Louis . . . . .			1,800	1,550	\$ 650		
Boston . . . . .		\$540-\$708	3,000	1 840-2,640		\$456-\$744	450-1,620
Baltimore . . . . .	120,000		4,166	1,250			500-1,000
San Francisco . . . . .	63,933	\$250	1,550-600				
Cincinnati . . . . .	31,105		800	1,600	800	600	
Cleveland . . . . .	83,000		1,750	2,050	90		1,600
New Orleans . . . . .	70,000	500	750	650			
Milwaukee . . . . .	80,116	\$350-\$600	1,700	1,700	500	800	1,400
Newark, N. J. . . . .			1,100				
Minneapolis, Minn. . . . .	25,000		900			700	800
Louisville, Ky. . . . .	71,970			750-1,500			1,250
Omaha, Neb. . . . .	27,240	\$700	1,000	1,400	1,000		1,000
Rochester, N. Y. . . . .	50,000	350	1,200				
St. Paul, Minn., . . . . .		\$200-\$700					
Kansas City, Mo., . . . . .	42,920			1,125		1,675	
Providence, R. I. . . . .	24,000	\$300-\$625	800-1,500	700-1,700		700	800-3,000
Allegheny, Pa. . . . .	18,000		1,200	1,000			
Albany, N. Y. . . . .	32,138	500	1,600	1,200			800
Columbus, O. . . . .	25,000		2,000	2,000	1,200		
Syracuse, N. Y. . . . .	26,200		1,000	1,500			
Worcester, Mass. . . . .	14,000	550	600-1,650	1,200-1,600	1,000		
New Haven, Conn. . . . .		600	1,500	2,500		750	1,500
Paterson, N. J. . . . .	21,000	375-550	1,000				1,000
Lowell, Mass. . . . .	12,552	500	1,250	1,250			
Nashville, Tenn. . . . .	28,638		1,100	1,500			
Scranton, Pa. . . . .	12,000	500					1,100
Cambridge, Mass. . . . .			1,700	1,700			
Memphis, Tenn. . . . .	1,600			750			
Grand Rapids, Mich. . . . .	22,160	500	900	1,200			
Reading, Pa. . . . .	9,100			400			
Trenton, N. J. . . . .	14,382		900	900			
Lincoln, Neb. . . . .	11,500	530	650	880			
Charleston, S. C. . . . .	10,000	250	400	750	750		
Los Angeles, Cal. . . . .	11,830	500	1,300	1,000	1,000		
West Des Moines, Ia. . . . .	7,505	450	1,000	850		900	1,500
Bridgeport, Conn. . . . .	12,906		1,200	1,500			
Salt Lake, Utah . . . . .	10,551		1,250	1,400			
Manchester, N. H. . . . .			1,200	1,200			
Utica, N. Y. . . . .	16,000	400	600	1,200			
Hoboken, N. J. . . . .	14,821		833 1/3	41 2/3		500	1,000
Savannah, Ga. . . . .	9,000		600	1,200			
Seattle, Wash. . . . .	9,200		1,200	1,200	1,200		1,200
New Bedford, Mass. . . . .	6,500		1,200	1,700		1,000	
Erie, Pa. . . . .	14,000		650	650			
Somerville, Mass. . . . .	8,500	600	1,160	500-1,333	700		
Harrisburg, Pa. . . . .	8,000		500	800			
Kansas City, Kan. . . . .	11,188						
Sioux City, Ia. . . . .	10,000		1,000	1,200			
Elizabeth, N. J. . . . .	10,058		375				
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. . . . .	6,504		650	950			
Covington, Ky. . . . .	13,454		600	1,250			
Portland, Me. . . . .	12,000	500	1,400	800			
Tacoma, Wash. . . . .	7,023		850				
Holyoke, Mass. . . . .	7,409		1,000	800	600		
Binghamton, N. Y. . . . .	9,384		500	700			
Augusta, Ga. . . . .	9,640	500		750	750		
Duluth, Minn. . . . .	6,000	650	650	1,000	650		1,000
Yonkers, N. Y. . . . .	10,000		833 1/3	833 1/3			
Lancaster, Pa. . . . .	4,500		500	800	250		
Springfield, O. . . . .	9,162		1,000	1,000			
Elmira, N. Y. . . . .	8,000		550	1,000			
Salem, Mass. . . . .	5,714			700		300	750
Long Island City, N. Y. . . . .	12,000		500				
Terre Haute, Ind. . . . .	14,122			800			
Chattanooga, Tenn. . . . .	6,794		900	810			
Waterbury, Conn. . . . .	1,980						1,150
Chelsea, Mass. . . . .	4,500		600	1,100			
Bay City, Mich. . . . .	9,560	600	650	775			1,000
Pawtucket, R. I. . . . .	5,853	600	1,500	1,050	800		
Akron, O. . . . .	9,000		800	1,650			
Haverill, Mass. . . . .	4,631			950			
Brockton, Mass. . . . .	4,600		1,000	1,080			
Davenport, Ia. . . . .	9,946		800	400	1,100	750	1,200





L. E. WOLFE,  
State Supt., Jefferson, Mo.

**SCHOOL BOARD AND SPECIAL STUDIES.**

At a recent meeting, the Lancaster, Pa. school board decided that instrumental music be added to the course of study in the High School under the following conditions: To be taught for two hours per day, with one orchestra drill per week in addition, without interfering with other studies; that it be optional with the boys and girls; that it be taught in both the High Schools, in the High School building, under the eye of the instructor, and that Prof. Carl Thorbahn be employed for the remainder of the term, at \$45 per month.

Type writing is taught in the Central School of Helena, Mont. In speaking of the benefits the pupil derives from the use of the typewriter, the teacher who has charge of this department, said: "They take much more pains with their work; there is much more care for correct spelling and punctuation; the construction of sentences is improved; the rhetoric of a composition is better and seems to stand out more plainly on a printed page."

The school board of Grand Forks, N. D., has decided to introduce music into the schools as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

Military regulations have been introduced in the schools of Kearney, Neb.; shoulder straps and

stripes have been placed on the clothing of the boy officers.

Physical culture will be taught in the schools of Youngstown, Ohio. Miss Carrie Wells is employed as teacher at \$60 per month.

Much attention is being paid to rhetoricals in the schools of Rapid City, S. D. Scholars are marked according to their standing in this as in any other study.

Mechanical drawing is to be introduced in the high school of Joliet, Ill.

Members of the East St. Louis Turngemeinde are circulating petitions which are to be presented to the Board of Education. The substance of the petitions is a request that the board establish a

system of physical culture in the public schools. At present there is not a school in St. Clair County with a physical culture department.

Instead of employing a special teacher, the present corps of teachers of the Newport, Ky., high school will teach German at an increase in salary of \$15 per month.

**NEW CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.**

St. Louis has in course of construction a new high school building, illustration of which is shown above. The height of the edifice is 120 feet, depth 181 feet and has 64 rooms. The architectural design is imposing and the building throughout is modern and arranged on the most approved plans. The cost is \$300,000. It is supplied with the Johnson system of heat regulation.

**FIRE AND INSURANCE.**

Muscatine, Ia.—Loss, \$1,200.

Batavia, Va.—Loss, 25,000; fully insured.

St. Louis, Mo.—Hamilton school loss, 42,000.

Kasson, Minn.—Partially burned, loss, \$200.

Hyde Park, Ill.—Kenwood institute, loss, \$3,000.

Marshalltown, Ia.—Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$90,000.

Wabash, Ind., second ward—Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$11,000.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Longfellow school, loss, \$27,000; insurance, \$11,000.

Gardner, Mass.—Cushing academy, loss, \$110,000; insurance, \$50,000.

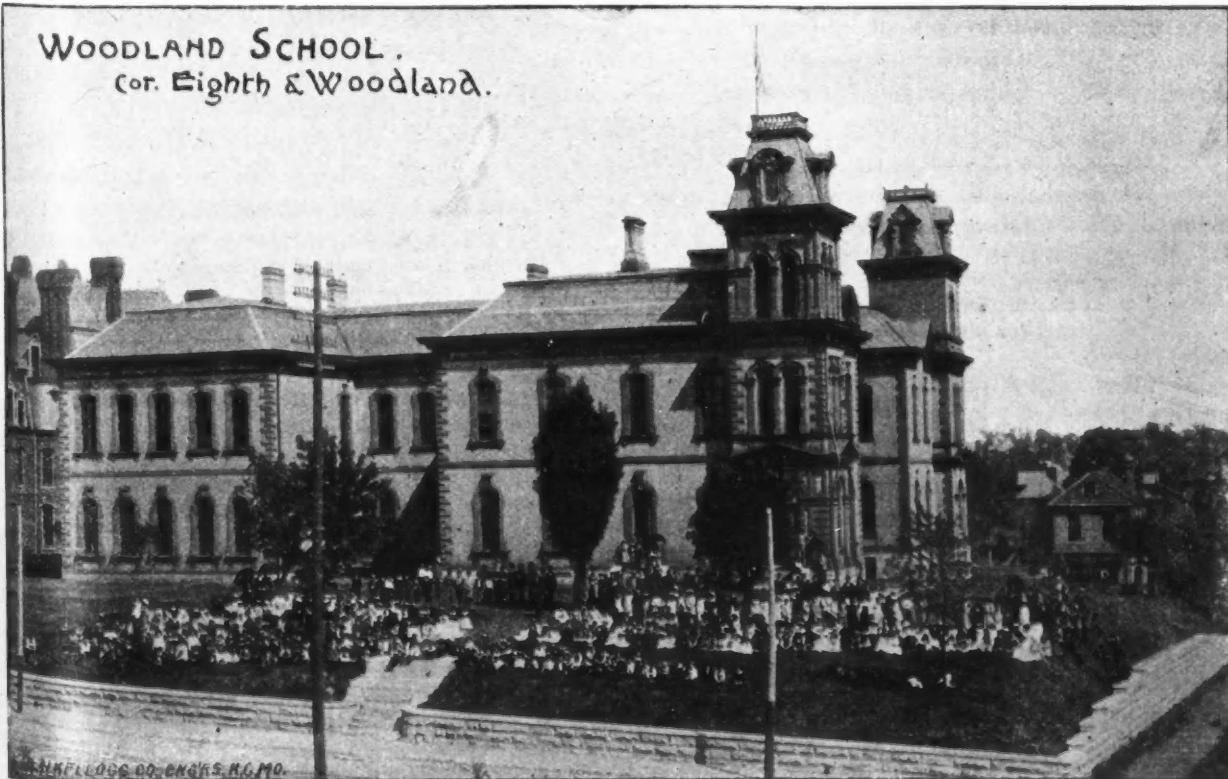
The School Board of Omaha are considering the question of carrying their own insurance.

□The Kansas City School Board carries its own insurance. A fund has been created into which is put an amount every year equal to what would be paid for insurance.



NEW CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

WOODLAND SCHOOL.  
Cor. Eighth & Woodland.



WOODLAND SCHOOL, KANSAS CITY, MO.



## THE AMERICAN School Board Journal

DEVOTED TO  
SCHOOL BOARDS, SCHOOL OFFICIALS, AND TEACHERS.

WM. G. BRUCE, - - PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

372-6 MILWAUKEE ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SUBSCRIPTION, - - ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

We are publishing the only Journal devoted exclusively to School Boards and executive officers. We furnish information on the doings of School Board committees, including important executive actions, best methods of heating and ventilation, text-books, with prices and adoptions, school law decisions, models of school buildings, statistics upon salaries, publish the engravings of leading school men, etc.; briefly, we keep School Boards abreast with the times.

The Chicago board of education is just now undergoing one of its periodical upheavals against special studies or so-called "fads". The man who dubbed clay modeling as "mud pies" is to be honored with the nomination for the mayoralty.

The school board of Detroit has received a lesson in spelling by the Supreme Court. It says that the official spelling book is spelled "Reed's Word Lessons."

And now the state legislature will tinker with the school laws. Free text books, the abolition of county superintendents, the reductions and increase in size of school boards, the transfer of rights of city councils to school boards, women's suffrage on school affairs, etc., will receive attention.

What better thing can the incoming national administration do than to retain the present Commissioner of education? There seems to be on the part of Educational men without regard to party, a disposition to favor this. No one questions the wisdom of separating educational offices from political partisan influences. Dr. Harris has become familiar with the duties of the important position which he holds. In his administration he has benefited the cause of education and has honored the country. He is faithful, capable, and philosophical. He is a practical teacher acquainted with all the details of the work of education. He is a sound reasoner and a clear and vigorous writer. THE SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL believes that it voices the sentiment of the Boards of Education and the mass of teachers of the country in expressing the hope that Commissioner Harris may be retained.

### COUNCIL AND SCHOOL BOARD.

The city council of Chicago has passed an order which leaves the school board no option in its duty to report to the Comptroller and City Clerk an itemized estimate for the expense of the current year, as a basis for appropriation. The language of the order is explicit. The itemized estimate "must be made," "as a condition precedent to the consideration of the appropriation for school purposes."

The school board is asked to set forth particularly the amounts necessary for the salaries of teachers employed in instructing in the branches of common school education, the salaries and expenses of the High schools, the salaries of special teachers, the expenses of maintaining what are called ornamental studies, etc., in short, an itemized statement such as is annually submitted as a basis for the estimate of expenses to the School Board itself by its Committee on School Management.

The object of this order is that the "fads" may be attacked in the council in detail. Under the order the School Board will be obliged to say how much it wants for each particular branch of school work.

### A NEW MENACE TO SCHOOLS.

The largest number of pupils who attend the public schools in the larger cities leave them at the age of twelve or thirteen years to enter the work shop or follow other pursuits in life. The percentage of children who remain in the upper grades and who avail themselves of a high school education is comparatively small. Many of the parents are unable to let them remain after they have passed the fifth grade, while others, prompted either by greed or carelessness, deny their children the advantages of a suitable education.

A new menace to the pupil has sprung up in many cities which not only takes him from the common school permanently but liable to unfit him for a practical pursuit in life. This is brought about by over-zealous business and commercial colleges who allure the boy from the common school when he ought yet to remain for several years, to give him a training in book-keeping and penmanship. The value of a good business training must not be underestimated, yet a child that does not possess a fairly good common school education does not promise to become an intelligent accountant and bookkeeper in a few months.

He still needs thoroughness in the ordinary branches and unless he enters a business college equipped with these he will become a failure—a disappointment to himself and his parents.

The work of unscrupulous business college men who sell scholarships at good prices indiscriminately, has the tendency to destroy the future of a boy who in the ordinary course of things would become useful in a business career. When he finds that after having obtained a diploma, he is qualified to fill the position of an office boy at \$3 per week, he knows something is wrong and he will attribute it to his own lack of ability and natural gifts.

A disappointed boy too often means a failure as a man and the sin committed against the boy rests with the business college man who measures his success by the almighty dollar and who has no real interest in education other than having a large class and good bank account.

Principals and teachers can do much in giving pupils proper advice on this subject and in pointing out to them the value of common school education before attempting something higher.

### SUPERINTENDENTS AND BOARDS.

In reporting the work of teachers to the board the superintendent encounters many unpleasant things. For instance, if he has labored vainly to have some teachers overcome the habit of indolence, and another of untidiness, and another of being ratty, and there is no improvement, what can he do but report them? If he is responsible for the progress of the schools that is his duty.

Superintendents are often charged with favoritism, sometimes justly and sometimes not. The man who is sufficient for this place can be just to all. He who uses his office to serve his friends and displaces old teachers on slight pretexts to give them places is a politician, and unworthy the trust reposed in him. And right here let us speak of how much trust is reposed in him.

Unless the board receives his judgment of the teachers and their work, he is a mere figure head. If they accept his estimate of them, he really dictates who shall be the teachers, and so far as he is impartial this is as it should be. His immediate relations to the schools enable him to know their needs better than the board can possibly do, and when he has proved his competency for the position he should be authorized to legislate and execute up to his highest standard of excellence. The average patronage of the schools will be apt to measure him very correctly.

Briefly then, the superintendent should be a man of rare attainments, morally, intellectually and sociably; in one word, a full-orbed man. Incapable of prejudice, pettiness, or arbitrariness. He should arrange and outline work, suggest methods, and insist on results. He should be true to the board, and true to the teachers no matter what be the outcome.

Every progressive educator will meet just enough resistance and well-bred persecution to fire his zeal and test his motives. To be able to conciliate and capture these very forces for his service requires tact, diplomacy and ability.

These are compatible with true manhood and must characterize the successful superintendent.

Boards of education desiring teachers should communicate with the SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL. We have a list of able teachers both for the grades and for special studies, as well as for high schools and colleges. We make no charge for our services either for boards or teachers. A large number of places have been filled by, us giving the utmost satisfaction to all parties concerned.

The Aurora board of education purchased for the new high school the Ideal Automatic (Springfield) seats and desks for school rooms; the Andrews 13-B. College chairs for assembly room, and the Worcester table for the drawing room.



## SCHOOL DESK MEN,

WHO ARE PROMINENTLY IDENTIFIED WITH THE SCHOOL SUPPLY INDUSTRY.

The school furniture industry must always be considered an interesting one as well as an important one to those who are in any way connected with a school system. The school desk forms such an important part of a well equipped school-room that the school boards not only look after its purchase with discriminate care as to durability and cost, but see to it that comfort and hygienic advantages are embodied in the same.

There is as much difference between the modern school seat and the old as there is between a throne and an ordinary soap box. Step by step improvements have been made until to day the school desk is an embodiment of mechanical ingenuity with due regard for the health, comfort and convenience of the pupil.

F. A. HOLBROOK.

F. A. Holbrook is the president of the United States School Furniture Co. He is a bright, brisk, energetic man, who finds himself at all times crowded with work. He may be strictly termed a man of affairs whose wide experience in dealing with men and matters equip him splendidly for the management of a large enterprise. He is affable in manner, yet firm and decisive in method. He was born in Wethersfield, Conn., in 1854. His grandfather, Josiah Holbrook, will be remembered as a prominent educator, having spent an inherited fortune and the later years of his life in establishing the lyceum system and free schools. His father, Dwight Holbrook, was a manufacturer of school apparatus, and for a number of years employed the convict labor of the penitentiary at Wethersfield, Conn., removing in 1858 to Windsor Locks, Conn., where the business is still conducted by his eldest son. The sale of these supplies in the west was the foundation stone of the present house of A. H. Andrews & Co., into whose employ Mr. Fred Holbrook entered in 1870 as office boy, and step by step rose to the position of secretary and general manager, which position he has held for a number of years.

JOHN LOUGHLIN.

Mr. Loughlin is the sole proprietor of the Sidney School Furniture Co., of Sidney, Ohio, and manufacturer of the celebrated "Fashion" school desk, and vice-president of the United States School Furniture Company.

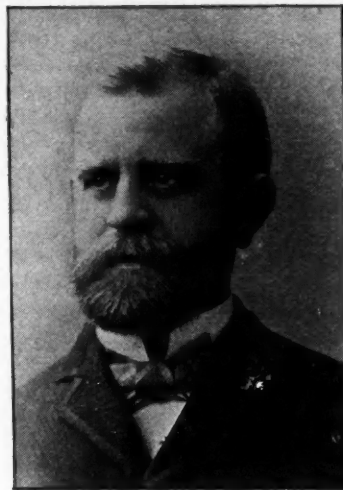
Mr. Loughlin enjoys the enviable distinction of the exclusive ownership of the most complete and extensive factory in his line—a plant having greater capacity for the production of school furniture than any other in the United States—has the happy satisfaction of knowing that it is entirely the creation of his own genius and persevering industry, and that it is the embodiment of all the advancement that has been made in that industry for nearly a quarter of a century.

This gentleman was a pioneer in the manufacture of improved school furniture, and knows the business in all its phases. His present pre-eminence in this industry is the aggregate of a long series of advances from a very modest starting point, and affords a striking illustration of what earnest purpose and untiring industry can accomplish.

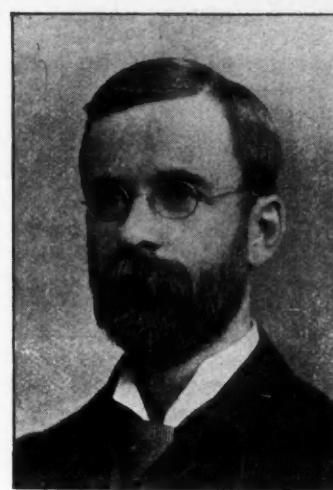
Prior to the advent of the "Fashion" school desks were constructed solely with reference to their durability, and Mr. Loughlin was the first to introduce the other two ideas of comfort and beauty, which now so largely govern in their construction. He was also the first to introduce to solid back and seat in school desks, which, with their compound curves, add so much of grace and comfort to the modern desk. Prior to this, these parts were made up of detached slats which were shipped to the purchaser in bundles.



JOHN LOUGHLIN,  
1st Vice-President.



F. A. HOLBROOK,  
President.



WM. R. ADAMS,  
Treasurer and Gen'l Manager.

## OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES SCHOOL FURNITURE CO.

For twenty-two years Mr. Loughlin has devoted his attention to the manufacture of school furniture. It has been to him a labor of love as well as of profit. He is not yet forty years old, and, sprung from Celtic ancestry, he should have yet many years in which to enjoy the pleasures of his early accumulations. He is reputed to be one of the most substantial of the numerous manufacturers with which the famous Miami Valley abounds.

He is a "Buckeye" by birth. Death having deprived him of his father, at the early age of fourteen, he was put to learn the molders' trade, at which he served an apprenticeship of more than four years. The early knowledge he gathered in this school of necessity has done much to qualify him as a master spirit in the manufacturing world. Since the completion of his apprenticeship every day of his life has been devoted to manufacturing, a pursuit for which he has a love amounting to a passion. There are numerous other interests with which he has become identified from the spirit of enterprise, but he gives to them only such assistance as his counsel and means will render, thereby reserving his whole time for the careful oversight of his school furniture factory.

While his appearance is youthful and modest, it is said of him that he is a man of great firmness of decision and executive ability, and at the same time so fair and generous in his treatment of men that during his long career as a manufacturer he has never had the least controversy with his numerous employees.

WILLIAM R. ADAMS.

One of the most active men in the school furniture business is William R. Adams. His connection with this branch of trade does not date back many years, yet it has been sufficiently long to enable him to acquire an extensive experience and a keen insight into its intricacies. His splendid aptitude and business sagacity soon won recognition and his promotion was continuous and rapid. Untiring energy, close application to duty and clear headed judgment have marked his business career.

William R. Adams was born May 16th, 1859, at Williamsburg, Mass. At an early age he removed with his parents to Milwaukee, which city continued to be his residence for over twenty years. Here he received his education, and at the age of twenty-one was admitted to the bar of Milwaukee county. For four years he was managing clerk in the office of John W. Cary, counsel for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. This position as well as his professional career he was compelled to give up because of ill-health, resulting from overwork in 1882.

After a few years on the road, Mr. Adams became connected with A. H. Andrews & Co., of Chicago. In 1886 he went to New York City to take charge of the eastern branch of A. H. Andrews & Co., a year later being elected vice-president of that corporation. When the eastern business of this com-

pany became established on a sufficiently profitable basis it was separately incorporated as the Andrews Manufacturing Company, Mr. Adams becoming vice-president of the new company.

In 1892 Mr. Adams was elected president of the Andrews Manufacturing Company, he at the same time holding the office of vice-president of the Buffalo School Furniture Co., of Buffalo, and vice-president of the Manufacturers' Finance & Trust Company of New York City. When the United States School Furniture Company was organized Mr. Adams was elected its treasurer and general manager, which office he now holds.

## SCHOOL LAW.

Ohio. The Boxwell school law passed last winter has already proved its value. The statistics given by the State School Commissioner Corson, in his annual report, show that in April and May of last year, when the examinations were held for the first time, 2,131 pupils of the country schools of Ohio applied for and 1,291 were granted the certificates of graduation provided for in the law. As will be remembered by our readers, this measure opens the way for a formal graduation from the country district schools and allows the cost of tuition of such a graduate in any high school in the county to be paid for by the district in which he resides. It also requires that, besides passing satisfactory examinations in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, physical geography, United States history and physiology, the candidate must deliver an oration or essay at some public place in the township. Of the 2,131 who stood the test 1,069 were girls.

The democrats of Illinois have taken decisive action for the repeal of the compulsory school law in that state. It is very brief and is as follows: "Be it enacted by the people of the state of Illinois represented in the General Assembly, that an act entitled, 'An act concerning the education of Children,' approved May 24, 1889, in force July 1, 1889, be and the same is hereby repealed."

The last legislature of New York made a radical change in the law relating to school libraries. The law changes the plan of district libraries, which were open to the public and were not school libraries, and provides for the establishment in their stead of school libraries under the direction of the superintendent of public instruction, and of township or public libraries under the direction of the regents.

According to the new school law in force at Alpena, Mich., the charges for tuition are as follows: First and second grades, \$1 per term; third and fourth grades, \$2 per term; fifth and sixth grades, \$3 per term; seventh and eighth grades, \$4 per term; high school, \$5 per term.

The Board of Education, of Philadelphia, Pa., allows no buildings under its jurisdiction to be named after a living person.



## SCHOOL LEGISLATION.

Senator Berry of Hancock, Ill., has drafted a text-book bill. The bill provides that the text-books of all public schools shall be uniform.

A bill has been introduced in the Illinois state senate providing for uniform school text books in all counties containing less than 100,000 inhabitants.

A movement is on foot in the State of Colorado to secure the enactment by the legislature of a bill to make kindergartens a part of the regular school system.

The State Teachers Association of Illinois passed a resolution requesting the legislature to make an appropriation for a new normal school in the northern part of the state.

School Inspector McDonald, of Detroit, Mich., is preparing a bill to do away with the present school board and substitute a commission of four to be appointed by the governor or the mayor.

A bill introduced by Columbiana county, Ohio, provides that the boards of education shall establish night schools upon receiving petitions to do so by parents and guardians who can promise the attendance of twenty pupils.

Two bills have been endorsed by German societies of Chicago to be presented to the legislature. One repeals the Edwards law and is a substitute. Another aims to provide free text books and materials in the public schools.

An effort will be made to pass a law in Minnesota this winter, "for the establishment of schools where teachers will have complete control of pupils," i. e., a school where education and good manners may be hammered into incorrigibles, if need be.

A petition has been received from Warren County, Tenn., praying the legislature to pass an act providing for the study in our public schools of scientific temperance, or the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics and their effects upon the human system.

The school board of St. Louis, Mo., appropriated \$200 to defray the expense of a "lobbying" committee in Jefferson City. Proposed changes in present organization of the school board and its method of control over the schools and the funds will be lobbied against.

The State Teachers' Association of Wisconsin endorsed a bill which proposes to do away with the county superintendent of schools and to substitute in their places school supervisors who shall be appointed by and act under the instructions of a state supervisory board. Experience has shown, so the educators say, that the county superintendent system is a dead failure.

A bill has been presented to the Senate of Illinois which contains a proposition to change the method of appointing members of the board of education in cities having over 25,000 inhabitants. It provides that "the members of the boards of education shall be appointed by the judges of the appellate court of the district in which such city is situated, such appointments to be final and not subject to confirmation."

Two educational bills have been presented to the Illinois legislature, one by E. L. Merritt, representative of the Democratic party and the other by D. S. Berry, representative of the Republican party. The Merritt bill provides merely for compulsory education. The Berry bill goes further and provides that the child must at least be taught to read and write the English language.

At a meeting of the New York state superintendents a resolution was passed endorsing compulsory education:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Compulsory Education be instructed to endeavor to have the existing statute amended so that all children between the ages of 7 and 12 years shall attend school throughout the school year, and those from 12 to 14 years while not legally employed; and also that local authorities be authorized to raise money to appoint officers and make regulations for the execution of the law.

The committee on legislation of the Allegheny board of school controllers decided to recommend that the act of 1885 for cities of the third class be re-enacted for cities of the second class. This act makes it unnecessary for the secretary of the central board of education to be a member of that body. The committee also recommended to the board the resolution for the codifying of the school laws and requested members of the legislature to have the same passed.

A bill has been presented to the legislature of Tennessee by the Board of Education and city council of Nashville, which provides that the Board of Education shall be composed of nine members; that it shall be a co-ordinate branch of the city government. The bill takes all control of school affairs out of the hands of the Board of Public Works and Affairs, and gives the Board of Education exclusive control with the approval of the council. The Board of Education is given power to make its own rules.

Mr. Brittain of Ohio, has introduced into the Legislature a bill to extend the privilege of night schools in manufacturing centres. It amends by requiring the boards of education in villages and cities to open a night school, upon the petition of parents and guardians who will assure the board at least twenty-five youths. Any person over twenty-one years old can attend these schools by getting permission from the clerk of the board.

An "Institute Bill," has been presented to the Missouri legislature providing that the time of holding Institutes be reduced to two weeks during the winter and the teachers to receive their salaries while attending the same. Also that the commissioners and members of the examining board should hold first grade certificates. Examinations to be held quarterly in all counties at the same time.

The Western Teacher's Association of Arkansas, have sent a bill to the Legislature, asking that a board of regents be created for the educational system of Arkansas. The board shall consist of twelve members having power to prescribe the minimum requirements for entrance to the freshman class of the Arkansas Industrial University. It shall also establish a course of study for each Public High School of the state leading to these requirements.

A "Pension Bill" will be presented to the legislature of California, which provides first that after a teacher shall have taught in the public schools for twenty-five years he or she can if he or she so desire retire from active service on a pension which shall be an amount equal to half of the teacher's average monthly salary for the last five years of active service as a teacher. It also provides that in case a teacher, after having taught twenty years, shall become incapacitated from further service, he or she can, if he or she so desires, be retired upon a pension equal to one-third of his average monthly salary for the five years preceding the time of retirement.

At the request of the board of education of Chicago a bill has been introduced to enable school boards in cities to condemn property for school sites under the law of eminent domain, such proceedings to be in the name of the city in trust for the use of the schools. The bill also authorizes cities to issue bonds for the purpose of building, furnishing, and repairing school houses; for purchasing sites for the same, and to provide for the payment of said bonds; to borrow money for school purposes upon the credit of the city. It further provides that all conveyances of real estate shall be made to, and the title of all such as shall be acquired by condemnation, shall vest in the city, in trust, for the use of schools; and no sale of real estate, or interest thereon, used for school purposes, or held in trust for schools, shall be made except by the city council upon the written request of such board of education.

The Philadelphia, Penn., school board has voted an increase of \$50 in the salaries of teachers of the Normal school.

## AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Associate Smead Offices, composed of Isaac D. Smead & Co. of Toledo, O., and Kansas City, Mo.; T. C. Northcott, Elmira, N. Y.; Smead, Wills & Co., Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Pa.; Smead Warming and Ventilating Co., New York City; H. J. Gregory, Washington, D. C.; Smead Warming and Ventilating Co., Boston, Mass.; The Smead Warming and Ventilating Co., Denver, Col., and the Smead Warming and Ventilating Co. of Chicago and St. Paul, report a very large and satisfactory business during the year 1892.

The several offices have put the Smead System of Warming, Ventilating, Dry and Flushing Closets into nearly 450 public buildings during the past year. About 400 of these buildings were school buildings.

Any parties interested can write to any of the firms above named and get a list giving names of places where the Smead System has been put in during the past ten years.

The number of contracts taken by the several Smead offices is the best evidence that the Smead System is a system containing great merit.

Anyone receiving any printed matter, letters or telegrams from would-be competitors, or others condemning the Smead System, should at once communicate with any of the Smead firms mentioned, and learn the motive and facts concerning the attacks on the Smead System, and they will find that the attacks are vicious falsehoods and everything said against the Smead System will "melt away like dew in the sunshine."

The Smead Companies invite and solicit investigation.

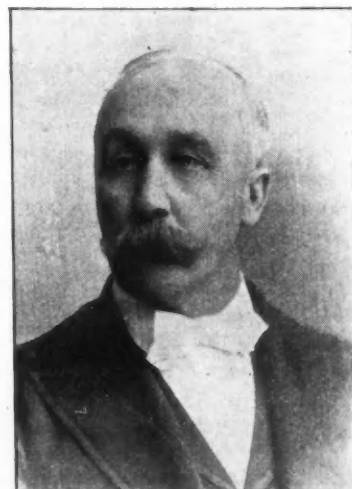
The school board of Cincinnati, O., will expend from \$1,000 to \$1,500 on the exhibit of the schools of that city.

The school-board of Sioux City, Iowa, intends creating a fund of the premiums which would otherwise be paid to outside companies for fire insurance and carrying their own insurance.

All of the special, technical and professional schools of importance in the State will be asked to put in an exhibit as soon as possible, to show the range of higher education. Colleges will send in models, natural science collections, essays, translations and other material exponents of each varied curriculum.

## J. H. MURPHY.

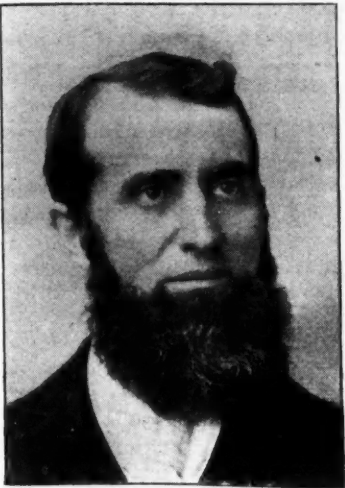
The school desk agent J. H. Murphy who died of heart failure Nov. 9th last was engaged for seventeen years throughout the Northwest in dealing with school boards. He first began with W. A. Olmstead. Later he was connected with Col. John S. Kendall, Sherwood & Co. A. H. Andrews & Co. The Union School Furniture Co. G. A. Bullard, the Minneapolis School Furniture Co. and at the time of this death he was doing service for the United States School Furniture Co. He was well and favorably known and bore a reputation for honorable methods in all his dealings.



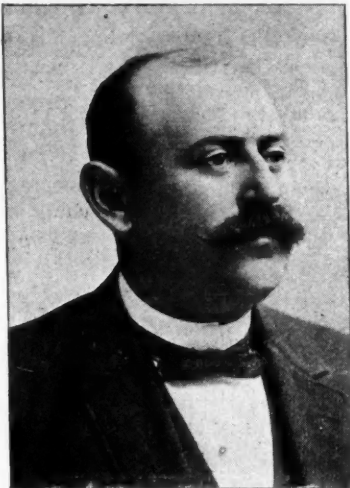
J. H. MURPHY.

The late School Desk Salesman.





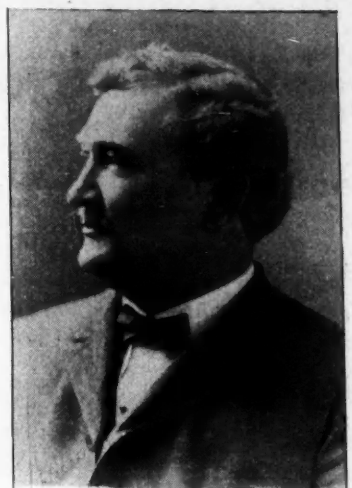
THOS. ADDENBROOK,  
Pres. School Board, Braddock, Pa.



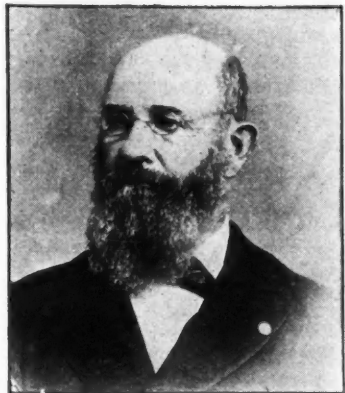
LEONARD HERSHEY,  
Pres. Board of Education, Bedford, Ohio.



I. A. POPPER,  
Pres. Board of Education, Brookville, Ind.



L. I. SADLER,  
School Commissioner, Cincinnati, Ohio.



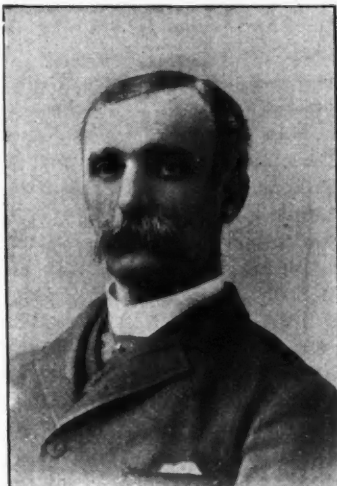
P. L. DIEFFENBACHER, M. D.,  
Pres. Board of Education, Havana, Ill.



Chas. H. Elkinton,  
School Com., Oakfield, Wis.



C. J. Smith,  
Cl'k S. B'rd, Viroqua, Wis.



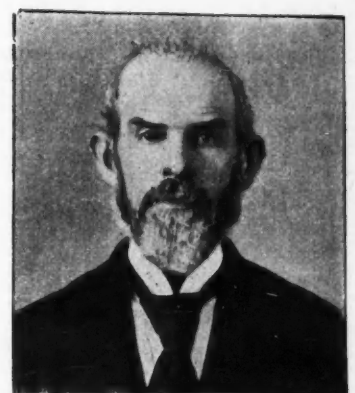
ORNAN PIERSON,  
Pres. Board of Educat'n, Carrolton, Ill.



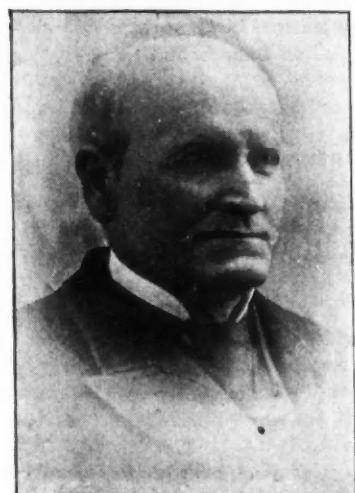
S. T. Dow,  
School Supt., Pearsall, Tex.



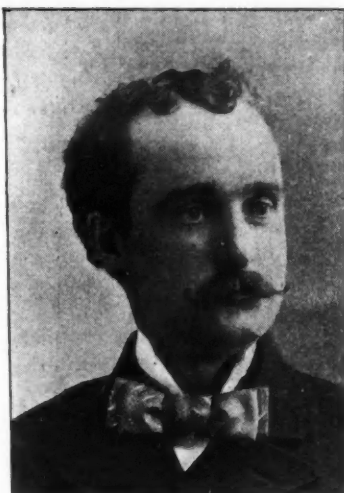
L. D. Brooke, Co. Supt. of  
Schools, Fall River Co., S. D.



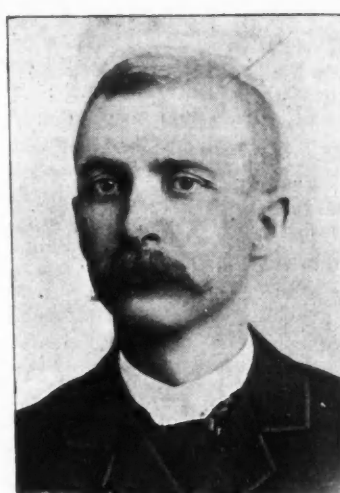
G. S. HOWARD,  
Pres. B'rd of Ed., Brownwood, Tex.



S. H. STOUT, A. M., L. L. D.,  
Pres. Board of Trustees, Cisco, ex.



D. A. HOGEBOOM,  
Principal, Sand Lake, N. Y.



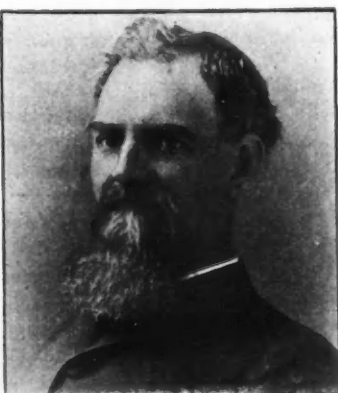
L. E. ROCKWOOD,  
Pres. Board of Education, Gibson, Ill.



ROBT R. LAW,  
[Pres. Board of Education, Cambridge, N. Y.]



A. B. VAN ALBADA,  
Sec'y Board of Ed., Cedar Rapids, Ia.



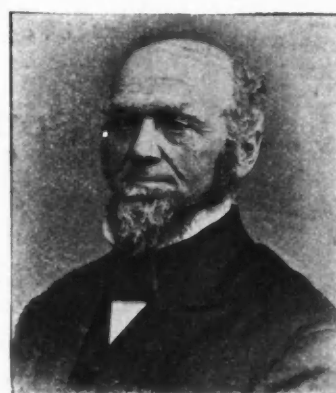
RANDOLPH SMITH,  
Pres. Board of Education, Flora, Ill.



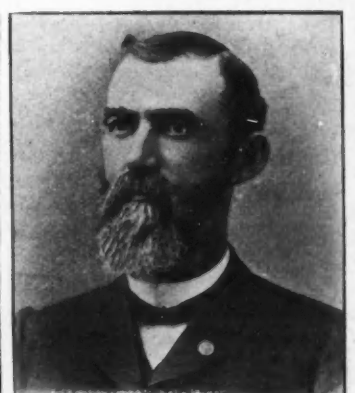
Adolph L. Sanger, Pres.  
B'rd of Ed., N. Y. City.



L. G. Andrews, Sec'y  
S. B'rd, Mukwonago, Wis.



AUGUSTUS SWITZER,  
Pres. Board of Ed., East Dubuque, Ia.



W. F. SHARRER, M. D.,  
Pres. Board of Trustees, Delphi, Ind.

PROMINENT AMERICAN SCHOOL OFFICIALS.



## SCHOOL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT.

The following bids were submitted to the Chicago school board for school seats for 1893:  
Haney School Furniture company—

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	\$2 10	\$2 05	\$2 00	\$1 95	\$1 90	\$1 95
Sherwood company—	253	253	243	243	227	227
United States School Furnishing company (Burlington desk)—	218	218	208	208	198	178
United States School Furnishing company (Grand Rapids desk)—	240	240	230	230	220	200
United States School Furnishing company (Minneapolis desk)—	218	218	208	208	198	178
United States School Furnishing company (Triumph desk)—	230	230	220	220	200	198

The Haney company received the contract.

The American Desk and Seating company sent a communication stating that the company would furnish the desks at the same price it gave when the bids were advertised for the first time several weeks ago. F. W. Dickerman, president of the company, expressed his willingness to deposit the required sum, but refused to bid under the conditions set forth in the advertisements. The specifications called for a five years' bond to be given to guarantee fulfilling of the contract for replacing of desks which gave out owing to poor workmanship or material. A communication from the Noble School Furniture company stated that the specifications were too complicated for them to bid on and advised the committee "to award the contract to the highest bidder and tender him their sympathy." The contract will amount to over \$75,000, and the successful bidder will have to furnish a heavy bond.

Dayton, O.—The board contracted for black boards at 33 cents per square foot in place.

The Memphis board of education will put fire alarm boxes into the school buildings.

The Memphis board of education received its supply of blackboards from E. D. Beegly & Co., of Ohio, and school furniture from the United States School Furniture company.

The school board of Salt Lake City has accepted the bid of Midgley, Smiley & Co. for placing manilla blackboards in twelve class rooms and one recitation room for the sum of \$431.

The school board of York, Pa., have purchased Smith's Practical Arithmetic cards for use in the schools of that city.

The school board of Bay City, Mich., are considering the purchase of lathes for the manual training department of the High school at \$33 each.

The Columbus, O., school board annulled the contract for seats of the New Street school building, and awarded it to the Sidney Furniture company.

The Jackson, Mich., school board voted to expend about \$60 for maps, dictionaries and globes for the various schools.

The president of the Philadelphia, Pa., school board has estimated that supplies, books and stationery for grammar grades cost \$2.05 per pupil; secondary grades, 85 cents per pupil, and primary grades 55 cents per pupil.

The business room of the Ludington, Mich., high school has been fitted with a whole banking outfit. New desks have been put in, also a merchants' exchange, stock exchange, freight exchange and a First National bank.

The committee on supplies of the Columbus, O., school board was authorized to purchase an ash desk for the High school, and also contract for sixteen desks at \$10.80 each. The electric bell at Central High school was ordered removed at a cost not to exceed \$25.

The Leetonia, Ohio, public school has a new bell; weight, 1,555 pounds; cost \$320.27.

The school board of Milton, O., has purchased a new physical and electrical apparatus from W. A. Olmstead, Chicago; cost \$200.

The school board of Moline, Ill., has purchased a new circular saw for the manual training school, at \$1250.

The school board of Aurora, Ill., purchased Venetian blinds for the new school building for 94 windows at a cost of \$470.

The school board of Grand Forks, N. D., has appropriated \$500 for the purchase of philosophical apparatus and books for the High school library.

The school board of Duluth, Minn., has purchased sixty dozen folding chairs of Smith, Farwell & Steele, at \$7.50 per dozen.

The committee on school supplies, Dayton, O., was authorized to purchase five sets of Kennedy's mathematical blocks for use in the schools, the whole cost not to exceed \$100.

The school board of Red Oak, Ia., has purchased sixty five new seats; cost, \$225.

The San Diego, Cal., school board purchased \$40 worth of tools for the manual training department of the schools.

The Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, New York City, has asked for \$3,920 to purchase new school furniture. Bids submitted are as follows: No. 1. Favorite Desk and Seating Company, \$987; No. 2. Behning & Sons, \$363; No. 3. Favorite Desk and Seating Company, \$2,570.

The committees on school supplies, Chicago, has purchased, for use in English High and Manual Training School, 24 3/4 inch electric gongs, cost \$24. Also 1,200 feet of No. 16 insulated copper wire, cost \$3, and 12 battery belts—\$12. The committee has purchased one Smedley air pump, price paid \$150 and \$15 additional for setting up and connecting the same.

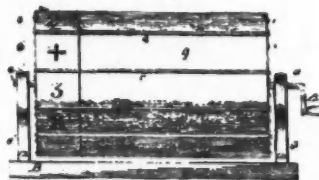
The school board of Findley, Ohio, has purchased 200 desks of the Sidney School Seat Company at \$2.45 each.

The school board of Toledo, Ohio, has purchased \$75 worth of chemicals, tubes and retorts, supplies for the laboratory of high school.

The following Boards of Education have placed their orders with the United States School Furniture Company: Pottsville, Pa.; Reading, Pa.; Williamsport, Pa.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Plainfield, N. J.; St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Orange, N. J.; Amsterdam, N. Y.; New Rochelle, N. Y.; Oneida, N. Y.; Lockport, N. Y.; Winston, N. C.; Passaic, N. J.; Durham, N. C.; Sing Sing, N. Y.; New Castle, Del.

## PATENTS ON SCHOOL EQUIPMENT.

The following patents were granted last month on improvements in school supplies and equipments: ROTARY BLACKBOARD—Jas. F. Clark, Columbia, Sulphur Springs, Ia.



surface for retaining removable object cards for the purpose of instruction.



MAP STAND—Chas. E. Linabury, Dansville, Mich.

The inventor has designed an adjustable stand for maps, charts, or similar articles comprising two sections, each formed from a single piece of wire, said sections having loops formed thereon, a set screw passing through the loops serving to unite and regulate the adjustment of the stand. The matter of simplicity and cheapness are evidently developed in this device.

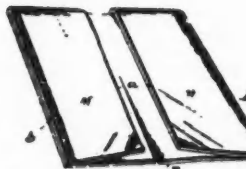
HOLDER FOR ERASERS, CHALK, OR CRAYONS—Karl T. Erhard, Brooklyn, N. Y.



The inventor has produced a case with an inclosed tap slide having outwardly opening jaws that are adapted to grasp the eraser, chalk or crayon and a screw that enters the case and engages the slide.



provided with a shoulder at the side of its bottom or free end adapted to engage the edge of an opening in the fixed top, and a shoulder at its bottom and inner edge also adapted to engage a portion of the fixed top.



BOOK COVER—Thos. E. B. Mason, Wichita, Kans.

The school-room book covers now in use are home-made in most instances and if the inventor has produced something that is cheap in cost it will find its way into permanent use. This invention is a temporary book cover or protector, comprising a main body portion adapted to rest upon the outside of a book, and the inner flaps of a general rectangular form adapted to rest upon the inside of the book covers; the inner flap being connected to the main or body portion at one end and along their outer longitudinal edges only and having a space between their inner longitudinal edges to receive the leaves of a book.

## EVENING SCHOOLS.

The evening schools which have been opened at Omaha are not growing in attendance, there is, however, an increased display of interest, and the efforts made by the school board and instructors are appreciated by the pupils. They are regular in attendance and desirous to improve their opportunities to the utmost.

An evening school for women has been started at Portland, Me. It has proved a great success, there being thirty in attendance the first evening.

The Cleveland, O., school board has ordered that janitors of school buildings where evening schools are held be allowed \$14 per month for the care of one room, and \$7 for each additional room.

The following branches are taught in the evening schools of St. Paul, Minn.: Book-keeping, penmanship, chemistry, general history, English literature, English composition, arithmetic, algebra, Latin, Greek and mechanical drawing.

Colorado City schools have inaugurated the school bank saving system. The teachers collect the money brought by the pupils and when the amount accumulates to the amount of one dollar it is deposited in a bank.

The school board of Grand Rapids, Mich., has opened an ungraded school, with three teachers in charge. The school is maintained for the accommodation of those young men and women who can not attend school regularly. They may enter this ungraded school for any term desired and take up any subject they desire. Many young men, who would not feel like entering a school where regular courses are taught, will be welcomed here and be given first-class instruction.



HEATING AND VENTILATION.

The new school building at Malden, Mass., is heated by Barstow's hot air furnaces, each furnace heating and ventilating two rooms.

The school commissioners of New York City have made an appropriation for about \$100,000 to provide adequate ventilation for the public school houses of that city.

The new high school of Salida, Col., is heated by the Bolton furnace and hot water system. The consumption of water required is about one gallon per month.

The city school board of Hastings, Neb., will heat the various school buildings by means of steam as soon as the steps to do so can be taken.

The school board of Bay City, Mich., have been much troubled about the bad condition of grates in the furnaces of the public school buildings. Investigation showed that nearly every grate was burned out. The board took a trip to Saginaw to look through the public schools there. They found that in some cases the grates had been in use for nine years and were as good as new. The replacing of the grates will cost the board about 4 cents per pound for all castings used.

The school board of Oakland, Cal., have awarded the following contracts for heating and ventilation: Sixth ward school—Burchell & Crowley, \$6,739.50; William Cronin, \$3,388. Seventh ward grammar school—William Cronin, \$4,879; Burchell & Crowley, \$6,212; Hogan & Kruse, \$4,500. Grant school—Burchell & Crowley, \$3,318; William Cronin, \$2,500. New high school—William Cronin, \$15,020.

I. D. Smead & Co. have recently put in complete heating and ventilating apparatus for the \$25,000 high school and \$15,000 county jail at Richmond, Mo., and also for the new college building at Parkville, Mo.

The following bids were submitted to the Detroit, Mich., school board for heating and ventilating the two new school buildings.

	8 Rooms.	12 Rooms
I. D. Smead & Co.....	\$2,500	\$3,500
Huyett & Smith.....	2,500	3,590
Hess & Co.....	1,970	3,290
Fuller & Warren.....	2,760	3,860
Acme H. & V. Co.....	2,728	3,830
Detroit S. H. & V. Co.....	2,652	3,120

As a result of the controversy between the school board and the board of health of Detroit, Mich., the latter took possession of and closed the Firnane school and notified the board of education that others would be closed unless the ventilation recommended was provided. The school board and the board of health have now come to an understanding and will act in unison.

The school board of Dayton, Ohio, has awarded the contract for heating and ventilating the new school building to F. J. McCormick & Co. for \$18,473.80.

The matter of heat regulation is receiving more attention from time to time on part of Boards of Education. The Sixth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth District Schools of Milwaukee, and the Notre Dame Convent School of the same place, and the High School and Hackley School buildings at Muskegon, Mich., have been equipped with the Johnson System of Heat Regulation. The question of fuel being such an important one it has become a necessity that the heating of school rooms be regulated without a waste of fuel. This system not only accomplishes the saving, but insures an even temperature and comfort in the school building.

As a result of an investigation of the sanitary condition of the schools of Milwaukee, Wis., the school board have passed the following resolution:

"That the superintendent of education and at least one commissioner of a ward be and they are hereby authorized to close any school or part of a school of any ward, temporarily, if they deem it best, in order to repair the plumbing or sewerage of any school, and report to the board at its next regular meeting."

NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Denver, Col., has a new \$100,000 high school.

A new school is being built at Fort Wayne, Ind., to cost \$5,750.

The school board of Sioux Falls, S. D., will build a new \$40,000 school house.

De Kalb, Ill. High school; cost, \$5,875.

The Moreno, Cal., school district has voted \$1,000 for completing its school house, and \$1,300 for carrying on the school.

Work has commenced on a new high school building at San Francisco, Cal.; cost, \$165,000.

The school board of Denver, Col., has purchased a site for a new high school; price paid \$20,550.

Salem, Ill., has a new \$2,000 school building.

Omaha has built eight new school buildings during the past year. Total cost of buildings, \$200,000. They range in size from eight to sixteen rooms each, the majority containing ten rooms and cost from \$25,000 to \$50,000 a piece.

The new normal school at LeMars, Ia., has been completed. Thirteen years ago a bill passed one branch of the legislature locating a state normal school at LeMars, owing to the able efforts of Senator A. H. Lawrence, but the bill never became a law. The building is worth \$50,000.

The school board of Tiffin, O., has contracted for a new high school, for \$51,397.03.

After all the talk of building a new high school Saginaw, Mich., will remodel the old one and save \$50,000.

The new addition to the school house of Kansas City, cost \$12,000.

ABSENT TEACHERS—THEIR SALARY.

The question which often agitates boards of education is the matter of salary for teachers who are absent on account of sickness. A novel case came up in a Wisconsin town recently where considerable sickness prevailed. It so happened that a number of remarkable cures had been effected by the use of Septicide, which in itself has really some marvelous properties. The board recognized the fact—but did not wish to go into the patent medicine business—without due consideration.

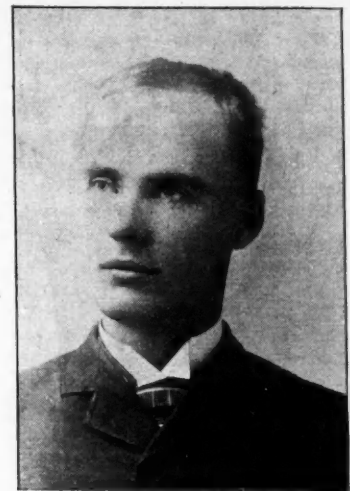
It was found that the Septicide Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee has a remedy for dyspepsia and other ailments which never fails and which has been tested by medical authorities and found wonderful. The board thought it best not to act in the matter and leave the teachers to act for themselves.

HERMAN GOTTLIEB KIEHL.

A brief sketch of the career of H. G. Kiehl is interesting, as it brings out forcibly the earnest efforts which some young men exert in getting a good education. Mr. Kiehl was born a twin Feb. 22, 1866, on a farm in Lyon Township, Franklin County, Missouri. His early education was received at home and in a district school. At the age of thirteen he was given the freedom to shift for himself, and followed cotton harvesting in the South, and wheat harvesting in the North, spending his winter months in attending school both in Missouri and in Texas. In 1884 he had accumulated enough money to spend a few years in college.

The force of his character soon began to assert itself. The first year he spent without absence or tardiness at the State Normal at Warrensburg. The next two years, partly at the Normal at Kirksville, and partly at the Normal at Cape Girardeau, where he completed the elementary course and obtained a four year's state certificate to teach.

He entered upon life as a school master in Grayson County, Texas, and taught later in Cassidy County, Missouri. For two years he was principal of the public schools at Union, the county seat of Franklin County and in the Spring of 1889 he was elected, after an exciting campaign, to the office of County School Commissioner, serving two years. In this capacity he displayed the highest efficiency, and won the respect of both press and public for his services. Here he became, as it was natural,



HERMAN GOTTLIEB KIEHL.

active in all the educational matters of the county and displayed a rare energy and a keen insight into the educational needs of his community. In September, 1889, he entered the freshmen academic class of the Missouri University at Columbia, where he is recorded as the prospective recipient of the Academic Bachelor of Letters and Normal Bachelor of Pedagogics Degree in June of this year.

Mr. Kiehl is a member of the National Educational Association and has attended three of its meetings. He is also a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia, and has been licensed by the Missouri State Training School in teaching institutes. Among his more recent labors may be recorded the fact that he held a very successful institute last summer in Scott County. He has either written or edited all the circulars issued at the instigation of the students on the University Removal question, about a year ago, which was an important one, and has written the last students circular on optional chapel attendance. A thorough knowledge of the subject in hand and splendid diction have marked his writings.

He has built a private library of nearly 1,000 volumes, starting a public school library at Union, and has also done something in building up one of the club libraries in Columbia.

It may be said at this time that Mr. Kiehl intends to spend the entire summer in Chicago for the purpose of study. He will take a political science course in the first grade class of political science, either in this country or in Germany. Mr. Kiehl speaks German, both "high" and "low," fluently, and is a man of prepossessing appearance. He is cordial in his manner and popular with those with whom he comes in contact.

The American Book Company's plant at Cincinnati, was damaged by fire shortly after midnight, Jan. 31, to the extent of \$70,000. The blaze was confined to the bindery, which occupies the upper floors of the building. The fire is supposed to have started from an explosion of chemicals in the bindery. Damage covered by insurance.



ELLA C. LATHAM,  
Teacher, South Royalton, Vt.



## BOOK REVIEWS.

By W. H. Beach.

ENGLISH HISTORY FOR SCHOOLS. By S. R. Gardiner, Professor of Modern History at King's College, London. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

This history for young folks has been revised for use in American schools. Excellent judgment has been exercised in dealing with important events. Not many dates are given but the successive events are given in a continuous and interesting narrative. The style is easy and familiar. It is calculated to interest young students in the subject of history.

A BOOK OF GOLDEN DEEDS. By Charlotte M. Yonge. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Price 50 cents.

A collection of stories of heroism and self-sacrifice gleaned from the histories of "all times and all lands." They are well written, exceedingly interesting, and are intended to teach the lessons of the faithful performance of duty.

THE STORY OF THE ILIAD. By A. J. Church, M. A. New York: Macmillan & Co. Price 50 cents.

One of the books in the school library series intended for supplementary reading. The author, well-known for his stories from ancient history, has here condensed the story of Homer's poem. In well-chosen words he has, so far as it can be done in a translation, preserved the style and idioms of the original. The book is well-bound neat in appearance, and is a desirable and valuable addition to the list of supplementary reading books for schools, and is an excellent book for young folks generally.

SULTAN TO SULTAN. By M. French-Sheldon. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

The authoress, evidently a lady of culture and possessing ample means, proposes to gratify an intelligent desire to travel, and to see for herself some of the peoples supposed to be proper subjects for civilizing effort. Unattended by friends or acquaintances, except as she makes them on her way, she starts out on her journey among the Masai and other tribes in East Africa. She manifests courage, self-reliance and judgment in her adventurous journeyings. She is treated with respect and deference by the people. She is an observing traveler, and, aided by her camera, she records her observations and experiences minutely and carefully. Her style is frank and pleasing. The book is fully illustrated, is creditable to the publishers, and is an interesting and valuable contribution to our knowledge of the dark continent.

POLITICAL ECONOMY FOR AMERICAN YOUTH. By Jacob Harris Patton, Ph. D. New York: A. Lovell & Co.

This book is written from the American standpoint. While it is not an exhaustive treatment of the subject it is an eminently practical one. Abstract theories are not discussed. The author has positive opinions, and expresses them clearly and forcibly. Where there are different sides to a subject he has aimed to present the arguments on each side. The latest phases of the subjects are treated. The book is a suggestive one and is well adapted for use in the schools.

IVANHOE. By Sir Walter Scott. American Book Company. Price 50 cents.

This is one of a series of English classics for schools. An introduction gives simply the principal events in the life of the author and enough of history to enable the reader to understand something of the times and conditions to which the story refers. Very brief foot notes give needed explanations, and there is added a glossary. It is a very desirable edition of this standard historical novel for the purpose for which it is intended.

JULIUS CÆSAR.

TWELFTH NIGHT. American Book Company. Price 20 cents each.

Books in the series of English classics for schools. The introductions give a condensed life of the author, and the sources from which the material for the plays was taken. Brief foot notes explain all that needs explanation in the text. The type is good sized and clear. It is to be hoped that the publishers will give us all the works of Shakespeare in this proposed series, for the edition would be a very convenient one, both for the schools and for the general reader.

COLUMBIA. A Story of the Discovery of America.

ESTAVAN. A Story of the Spanish Conquest. By John R. Musick. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. Price per vol. \$1.50.

These are the first and second volumes in a proposed series of twelve "Columbian Historical Novels," that are to present the important epochs in American history down to the present time. The mechanical part of the work has been well done and much pains taken in illustrations. It is claimed that the principal events are given with historical accuracy. The style is somewhat too vivid and some of the descriptions too highly colored to seem true to nature, but some allowance must be made for the more passionate and romantic nature of the Spaniard. The books are quite readable but they cannot be ranked among the best historical novels.

THE MORAL INSTRUCTION OF CHILDREN. By Felix Adler. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This is volume XXI, in the International Education Series, edited by W. T. Harris, LL.D., U. S. Commissioner of Education. It is a series of lectures discussing the problem of unsectarian moral instruction in the schools, in the primary and grammar courses. The whole subject is analyzed and each phase of it is discussed with frankness, clearness and ability. There is a suggestiveness in the lectures and in the editor's preface as well, that every teacher will find very helpful. It is a standard work in a standard series.

## ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Chattanooga, Tenn., president, J. B. Nicklin; vice-president, J. C. Green; new members, Richmond, Westcott, Wassman.

Ottawa, Ontario, chairman, Trustee Bowles. The following committees were elected:

School Management—Messrs. McCracken, Stewart, Cooper, Gibson, Cawthray, Wilson and Soper.

Finance—Messrs. Cooper, Gibson, Robinson, Hope and May.

Building—Messrs. Parr, Fotheringham, Storey, Cook and Wensley.

Furnishing—Messrs. Storey, Stewart, Fotheringham, Cook and Hope.

Brunswick, Ga., president, E. A. Nelson; new member, J. L. Beach.

Woonsocket, R. I., chairman, L. L. Chilson; clerk, Edwin J. France; superintendent, F. F. McFee; text books, E. M. Slocum, R. G. Reed, F. E. Farnum; supplies, W. E. Grant, E. J. France, J. U. Giguere.

Omaha, Neb., president, Clinton Powell; vice-president, Col. Henry C. Akin; new members, Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, Col. Henry C. Akin, B. F. Thomas, Henry Knodell and J. F. Burgess. They succeed Euclid Martin, Charles Wehrer, J. J. Points, W. S. Poppleton and Dr. Spaulding. President Powell appointed the following committees: Text books and course of study—C. S. Elgutter, chairman; R. W. Gibson, H. C. Akin, C. L. Jaynes, H. B. Coryell; buildings and property—Morris Morrison, chairman; C. S. Elgutter, C. L. Jaynes, C. J. Smyth, H. C. Akin; supplies—C. L. Jaynes, chairman; Henry Knodell, R. W. Gibson, J. T. Duryea, W. S. Gibbs; heating and ventilation—B. F. Thomas, chairman; Henry Knodell, C. S. Elgutter; high school—J. T. Duryea, chairman; H. C. Akin, W. N. Babcock, H. B. Coryell, J. F. Burgess.

New York City, president, Adolph L. Sanger.

Minneapolis, Minn., president, A. T. Ankeny, re-elected; secretary, Rev. M. Falk Gjertsen, re-elected.

Boston, Mass., chairman, S. S. Capen; new members, Willard S. Allen, William T. Eaton, Isaac F. Paul, Fred G. Pettigrove, Benjamin B. Whittemore and J. P. C. Winship, Miss Caroline E. Hastings, Miss Elizabeth C. Keller (for three years), and Samuel H. Wise (for one year) on the school board. The following committees were appointed by the president: Manual training—Emily A. Fifield (chairman), Miss Pingree; Messrs. Murphy, Marshall and Capen; music—Solomon Schindler (chairman), Messrs. Whittemore, Huggan, Davis and Paul;

schoolhouses—Fred G. Pettigrove (chairman), Messrs. Humphreys, Strange, Schindler and Eaton; supplies—Richard C. Humphreys (chairman), Messrs. Pettigrove, Murphy, Eaton and Wise; text books—Charles M. Green (chairman), Messrs. Schwindler, McDonald, Mrs. Keller and Mr. Davis.

Somerville, Mass., secretary; C. E. Meleney. The following committees were elected: High school—Messrs. Cutler, Brown, Carr, Durell, Bingham, Dearborn, Hanscom, Dickerman; text books—Mr. Brown, Miss Sanborn, Messrs. Durell, Cutler, Dearborn, Dickerman, Chapin; supplies—Messrs. Poole, Bryant, Bingham; music—Messrs. Hanscom, Bryant, Dearborn, Miss Sanborn.

Birmingham, Ala., president, Rabbi Samuel Ullman; vice-president, David J. Fox; new members, O. A. Lane, F. P. O'Brien.

Malden, Mass., chairman, William F. Whitther; secretary, Frank E. Woodward; superintendent of schools, Charles A. Daniels. Committees were elected as follows: text books—Mr. Whitther, Mrs. Nordstrom, Mr. Allen; supplies—Messrs. Robinson, Sargeant, Tilden; music—Mrs. Nordstrom, Messrs. Sargeant, Whitther; high school—Messrs. Whitther, Robinson, Mrs. Nordstrom, Mrs. Fall, Mr. Robinson.

It is expected the school board of London, Eng., will ask parliament to furnish free dinners in the schools to those who need them.

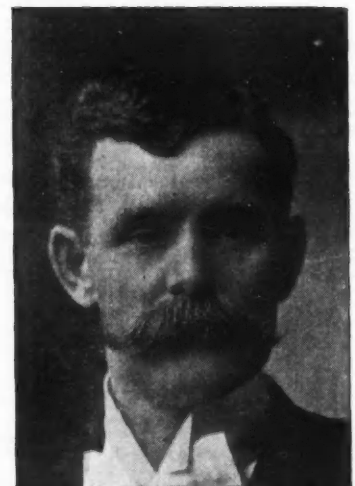
The board of education of Corning, N. Y., have passed a resolution forbidding all dealers in tobacco to sell cigarettes to any scholars attending school in that city under sixteen years of age.

The board of education of Chicago, Ill., has decided to give the preference in employing female teachers to maids and widows and has barred from competition for place women with children under two years old.

At last peace and harmony has been restored between the board of health and the board of education of Detroit in reference to the question of the sanitary condition of some of the school buildings. Both boards have agreed to work together in the future and to put the schools in proper condition as soon as possible.

The school board of Cleveland, O., has just won a suit which they are inclined to look upon as a great victory. A janitor, recently discharged, brought suit for money alleged to be due him for extra work. While the claim was nominal a great deal was involved in the result of the trial. Had the decision been against the board no end of suits for alleged extra pay would have been brought against it.

The Minneapolis board of education has adopted a resolution allowing the principal of each school to "inflict corporal punishment on a child when all other reasonable means of correction have been found ineffectual, and he has written permission from the parent of the pupil." Each case is to be reported to the superintendent. This resolution was adopted because suspension from school had proved of no avail.



MAJ. A. W. CLANCY,  
With the American Book Co.



THEY WONDER

If this will be a good year for the book business.—R. L. Hayes.  
 If rustling or hustling means the same thing—W. S. Russell.  
 If proverbs are applicable in text book arguments—R. S. Thomas.  
 If the other fellow will get there or not.—H. T. Dawson.  
 If there will be any teachers in Chicago next summer.—B. M. Howard.  
 If the World's Fair will stimulate the school book trade.—Alex. W. H. McEwen.  
 If a name sake will ever appear on the presidential roll again.—Wm. Beverly Harrison.  
 If it is always the question "to be or not to be."—A. W. Burnett.  
 If this year will show as well as last.—E. C. McClintock.  
 If the cholera will really come.—Edwin A. Cox.  
 If there are any more bull pups for sale in Indiana.—Geo. Wedgeworth.  
 If there will be a rise in boots and tombstones.—Ira Eaton.  
 If it pays better to talk "politics" than "books."—T. R. Wilcoxson.  
 If judgment always falls on the right article.—W. F. Young.  
 If it pays to patronize the school board members.—W. E. Conant.  
 If the battles will be many and hot.—Frank D. Beattys.  
 If the World's Fair Educational Exhibit will really amount to anything.—Chas. Thorburn.  
 If hotel beds will be any softer this year.—Harry M. Trask.  
 If the legislatures will injure business or improve it.—H. W. J. Ham.  
 If Wisconsin snow banks will ever give way to balmy Kansas spring weather.—S. B. Todd.  
 If Detroit's spelling lesson received by the supreme court will be lasting.—Major Newby.

Teacher (after a lecture in geology): Now, children I want to tell you something I saw in Utah. There is a high mountain there far from human habitation, yet the top of it is covered with oyster shells. How do you explain that?

Bright Boy: Well I dunno, of course, but when we lived in Kansas a cyclone struck our town and the last I saw of the railroad restaurant it was way up in the air headin' for Utah.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

In the January number of the SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL we published a number of the good resolutions made by school book representatives. It seems that some were overlooked. They have now sent in their contribution of good resolutions and put them in rhyme:

Jonathan Piper:

My taxes I'll pay before they're due,  
 And then complain because they're so few

T. H. Kimpton:

The lark I mean to quite anticipate  
 My rising shall be so precipitate.

H. T. Dawson:

Whene'er my wife desires a bonnet new,  
 I'll straightway go and buy her two!

L. L. H. Austin:

When driving down town I'll never dare  
 To tender cabby less than thrice his fare.

W. S. Morris:

To every tramp I meet upon my way  
 I'll give a choice cigar, or two, away.

J. C. Scott:

My new umbrellas with my friends I'll leave,  
 While of their "holey" ones I'll them relieve.

B. H. Lobdell:

At evening parties I'll be good and staid,  
 And always choose for partner some old maid.

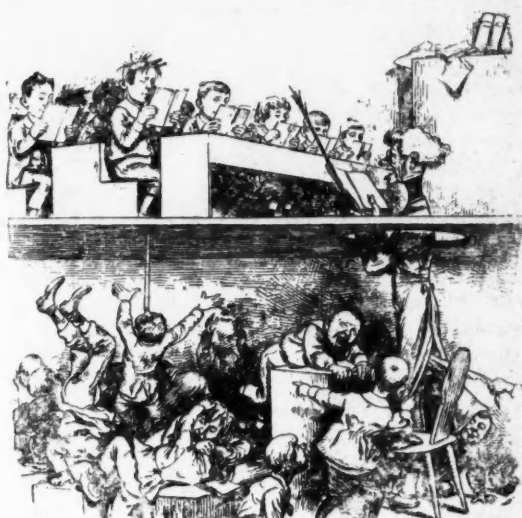
Maj. R. P. Henry:

My neighbor's cat I'll feed and educate,  
 And "bless" him when he sings so loud and late.

H. M. Tallman:

All these resolves I'll keep; and yet one more,  
 My Minnesota I'll cherish and adore!

HUMOR IN THE SCHOOL ROOM.



At Economyville where the school board is short on school room and long on school-master a plan has been inaugurated by which the teacher can take charge of the up-stairs classe as well as those down-stairs. The plan saves a teacher's salary and enables the board to make a creditable financial showing.

Teacher: "I have told you of Louis Kossuth and what he did. I have also just said that he recently received a congratulatory address from the Hungarian diet. Now, who can tell me what the Hungarian diet is?"

Little Boy (formerly of Hazelton, Pa.): "Most anything they can lay their hands on."

In Kansas there is an energetic superintendent of schools, who, when he visits the different districts, takes with him a box of tools, saw, hammer, etc., and mends all the broken seats, damaged desks, and what not.

One day some school children were having an object-lesson on the blue heron. The teacher called attention to its small tail, saying, "The bird has no tail to speak of." Next day, she asked the class to write a description of the bird, and one little German girl thus concluded her essay. "The blue heron has a tail, but it must not be talked about."

Teacher: Now who can name some of the best known travelers in our own land?

Robbie (wildly waving his hand): I know. Pa said last night that the mother-in-law joke had gone everywhere.

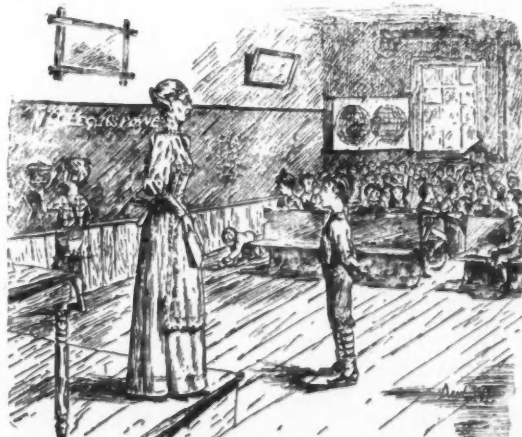
"Is your little boy smart at his lessons?" "No, he generally misses them, and then he is smart for about fifteen minutes afterward."

This reminds us of the question once asked by a gentleman visiting a school. "Which of these little folks knows who said on a death-bed, 'I still live'?"

"I'm not sure, sir," answered a bright-eyed little girl, "but I think 'twas Jairus' daughter."

Mr. Horsense: "In some of those matters you will find that experience is the best teacher your daughter can have."

Mrs. Newgold: But really, sir, you must understand that that school is not exclusive enough for Agatha.



Miss Oldun: Johnnie, name the four seasons.  
 Johnnie: Pepper, vinegar, salt and mustard.

A Yale student recently handed in a paper to his professor, and was surprised the next day to have it returned with a note scrawled on the margin. He studied it diligently, but was unable to decipher the note, and so he brought his paper back to the professor.

"I can't quite make out what this is, if you please," said the student.

"That, sir?" said the professor. "Why, that says I cannot read your handwriting. You write illegibly, sir!"

Teacher: What is a synonym?

Bright Boy: It is a word you can use in place of another when you don't know how to spell the other one.

Teacher: Johnnie, I want you to pay attention to this lesson.

Johnnie: I can't pay nothin'; I spent every cent I had for Christmas.

Johnnie (studying geography): Papa, what's a strait?

Papa: A straight? Oh, yes; it beats two pair or three of a kind, my son.

Little Boy: Teacher said the Emperor of China has ten men to carry his umbrella. Wot's that for?

Papa (thoughtfully): I suppose it takes that many to remember to bring it along.

Foreign Visitor: Is that college a really fine educational institution?

American (proudly): Is it? I should say it was. They've got the most idiotic college yell to be heard in the whole country, sir—yes, sir.



Joseph (who has read the history of the rebellion): "This is Fatty Truro, sir."

The pedagogue: "Well?"

Joseph: "There's a lickin' due me, an' I've give up two tops, a new fish hook, three hoss-chestnuts an' a wad of spruce-gum fer him t' be my substitoot. Peel off, Fatty."



## SCHOOL BOARD NEWS.

The school board of Philadelphia has established a new rule, whereby teachers are compelled to remit a part of their monthly salary when absent. The matter was given publicity through a notice served upon a teacher who had been absent a few days during the recent storm.

The Independent women's ticket for nine members of the school board, of Boston, Mass., was elected with thousands of votes to spare, as against the Union school board and Democratic annex.

The Salt Lake Pressed Brick Company served a notice on the board of that city, that they intended to hold and claim a lien for materials furnished for a school building. The material in question was furnished to Klambeck & Parsons, sub-contractors under F. M. Wright, and was to the amount of \$2970.97. In addition to this sum there is yet to be furnished material in the sum of \$250, hence the company claims a lien for \$3220.97.

The Chicago board of education has declared that maids, widows and unmarried women shall be preferred to married women as teachers in the public schools.

It is now just twenty years since the public school system of Augusta, Ga., was established. Two of the original members are still on the school board—Hon. John S. Davidson and Judge John Vaughn.

The following resolutions was adopted at a recent meeting of the Akron, Ohio, school board:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this board that the suggestions made by the board of health be complied with as nearly as possible, and that the board of education urge the citizens of Akron to comply with the majority's wishes by having all school children vaccinated as soon as possible in view of the existence of small pox in the city.

The Utica, N. Y., school board has passed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the rules be amended, by providing for a Committee on Audit, to be composed of the Chairmen of the Committees on Buildings and Grounds, Salaries and Supplies and Finance. That the committee meet on the Saturday afternoon previous to each regular meeting, and that no bill be acted on at the regular meeting which has not been presented by the previous Saturday; that no bill will be audited which is not properly verified as other bills against the city and county are.

The school board of Los Angeles, Cal., has requested the principal of the high school to resign his position, because he dismissed school to allow the scholars to visit the circus; the board considered his act unlawful and against the rules.

The Cincinnati, O., school board has decided that teachers shall not be fined for tardiness at school during the cold weather.

The Detroit, Mich., school board has passed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That no applicants shall receive positions as teachers in the primary and grammar schools without fulfilling the following: They must either be graduates of the Detroit Training school, or they must have substituted 200 days after having

passed an examination which would entitle them to admission into the training school; or they must give to the Committee on Teachers and Schools satisfactory evidence of having taught successfully for three years."

The report of the principal of the Topeka, Kan., high school, for the second term of the year 1865 is as follows:

"The average attendance at present is 40.

Branches taught are alphabet, mental arithmetic, written arithmetic, geography, English grammar, composition, physiology, algebra and Latin.

Text book used, Sander's series of readers and spellers; Ray's arithmetic, first, second and third parts; Cornell's series of geographies; Pineo's primary and analytical grammar; Cutter's physiology; Ray's algebra; Latin for elementary work, McClintock & Crooks; for grammar or reference, Andrews & Stoddard."

At a recent meeting of the school board of Pocatello, Idaho, it was decided that none but experienced teachers and those having certificates from reputable training or normal schools would be employed.

The Sioux City, Iowa, schools introduced a novel feature in the educational exhibit at Cedar Rapids. The superintendent had phonographic records made of the recitations of the various grades of the Sioux City schools, beginning with the primary grade and running up to the ninth grade. Aside from the class recitation, musical exercises and work in spelling was taken, so that all who attended this meeting of the teachers, could listen to the school children of that city.

## AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

EDITOR OF SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL: In a recent number of the JOURNAL you refer to the case of Watson vs. the City of Cambridge, Mass., which is a suit for the recovery of damages for the action of the school committee in excluding the plaintiff's eleven year old son from the public schools, on the ground that he was "so weak in mind as not to derive any marked benefit from instruction and that he was troublesome to other children, making unusual noises, pinching others, etc. He was also found unable to take ordinary physical care of himself."

The defendant claimed that the determination of the school committee in excluding the child for the above reasons from the schools, if made in good faith, was final and not subject to the revision of of the courts, but the court refused so to rule and submitted to the jury the question whether the facts stated, if proved, showed that the boy's presence in school "was a serious disturbance to the good order and discipline of the school" and the jury decided in favor of the plaintiff.

It will be of interest to all school officers to know that the Supreme Court has overruled the decision of the lower court, and in the opinion, written by Judge Knowlton, the following language is used:—

"Under the law the school committee have the general charge and superintendence of all the public schools in town, or city.

The management of the schools involves many details, and it is important that a board of public officers, dealing with these details and having jurisdiction to regulate the internal affairs of the schools, should not be interfered with or have their conduct called in question before another tribunal, so long as they act in good faith within their jurisdiction. Whether certain acts of disorder so seriously interfere with the schools that one who persists in them, either voluntarily or by reason of imbecility, should not be permitted to continue in the school, is a question which the statute makes it their duty to answer, and if they answer honestly in an effort to do their duty, a jury composed of men of no special fitness to decide educational questions should not be permitted to say that their answer is wrong."

Great Barrington Mass.

A. C. COLLINS.



WILLIAM MEYST,

Member of the School Board, Milwaukee, Wis.

Among the most energetic and enthusiastic members of the Milwaukee School Board, William Meyst, whose portrait is given above, must be mentioned. He serves on several important committees to which he gives careful attention. Mr. Meyst has recently been appointed General State Agent for the Fidelity and Casualty Accident Insurance Company, a promotion which is well deserved. In his business methods as well as in his official duties Mr. Meyst has always displayed careful judgment and good executive ability. Personally he is genial and pleasant, and popular in social, commercial and official circles.

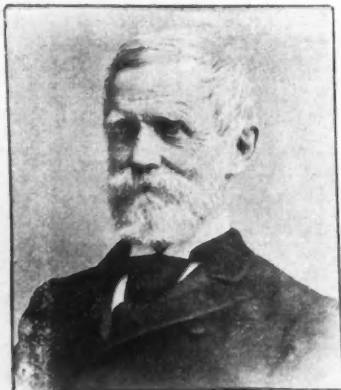
The possibility of women's usefulness as members of school boards has been ably demonstrated by Mrs. Tift of the Buffalo, N. Y., board. Recently the order reached the school board that they were expected to prepare questions for the newly appointed kindergarten teacher. The men were ill prepared on this "seventh gift." Mrs. Tift studied the subject carefully and came to the front in the emergency with a comprehensive and intelligent set of questions of kindergarten principles and history.

## SOLVED AT LAST.

The publisher of the AMERICAN SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL has established a Teachers' Bureau department in connection with its publishing business, which will do away with all so-called teacher's agencies. All teachers who are upon our subscription list and who desire to avail themselves of the privileges of this department can do so without the



cost of one penny. This important step will save teachers thousands of dollars which they are now obliged to pay in the form of registration fees and enormous commission fees. Teachers all over the United States will appreciate this new step and thousands have already availed themselves of the opportunity to gain promotion without being subjected to a high tariff tax.



JUDGE M. G. DALE,

Pres. Board of Education, Edwardsville, Ill.